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TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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PARTICIPANTS

(By Group, in Alphabetical Order)

BOARD MEMBERS

CHAIR

ZIEMER, Paul L., Ph.D. Professor Emeritus School of Health Sciences Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WADE, Lewis, Ph.D.
Senior Science Advisor
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Washington, DC

MEMBERSHIP

BEACH, Josie Nuclear Chemical Operator Hanford Reservation Richland, Washington

CLAWSON, Bradley

Senior Operator, Nuclear Fuel Handling

Idaho National Engineering & Environmental Laboratory

GIBSON, Michael H.

President

1

2

3

Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical, and Energy Union

Local 5-4200

Miamisburg, Ohio

GRIFFON, Mark A.

President

Creative Pollution Solutions, Inc.

Salem, New Hampshire

LOCKEY, James, M.D.
Professor, Department of Environmental Health
College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati

4 MELIUS, James Malcom, M.D., Ph.D.
5 Director
6 New York State Laborers' Health and Safety Trust Fund
7 Albany, New York

MUNN, Wanda I. Senior Nuclear Engineer (Retired) Richland, Washington

PRESLEY, Robert W. Special Projects Engineer BWXT Y12 National Security Complex Clinton, Tennessee

ROESSLER, Genevieve S., Ph.D. Professor Emeritus University of Florida Elysian, Minnesota

SCHOFIELD, Phillip Los Alamos Project on Worker Safety Los Alamos, New Mexico

IDENTIFIED PARTICIPANTS

ADKINS, LINDA M.

ALLEN, ED

ANDERSEN, WARREN G.

ANDERSON, GARY, CLAIMANT

BISTLINE, R.W., SC&A

BRASWELL, CHET

BREYER, LAURIE, NIOSH

BROEHM, JASON, CDC

FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A

CARRICO, MARYANN, HANFORD SEC PETITIONER

CARY, ANNETTE, TRI-CITY HERALD

CHALER, LLOYD R., RETIRED

CHANG, CHIA-CHIA, NIOSH

COLEMAN, VERNA, RETIRED

CROSS, DARLENE

DOMINA, KIRK, USW

FISHBACK, KATHLENE

FORDHAM, EARL, DEPT. OF HEALTH

GILBERT, BURTON, RETIRED

GOSSEEN, SHERRY, ZENITH ADMIN.

GUFFEY, KATHRYN M.

HARTCORN, BETTY

HINNEFELD, STU, NIOSH

HOMOKI-TITUS, LIZ, HHS

HOWELL, EMILY, HHS

HOYT, ROSEMARY, HANFORD SEC PETITIONER

HWANG, JON, ATL

JANOS, CHRIS A., LEGAL REP.

JANOS, WANDA K., SPOUSE

KIDDER, LORENE

KITE, MERLE A.

LEDFORD, P.L., SEMI-RETIRED

LEDFORD, T.C., RETIRED

LEGGET, DONALD

LISK, BARB. CONG. HASTINGS

LONG, CHRISTY, DOL

MAKHIJANI, ARJUN, SC&A

MAURO, JOHN, SC&A

MCDANIEL, ART

MCDONALD, ELDEE

MCFEE, MATTHEW, ORAU TEAM

MCKEEL, DAN, SINEW, VI NEWS

MERRIL, BILL

MILLS, PATRICIA D.

OGLESBEE, GAE, NAT'L NUCLEAR VICTIMS FOR JUSTICE

OLSON, CAROL A.

RUTHERFORD, LAVON, NIOSH

SHATELL, CHARLES W.

SMITH, FRANKLIN

SORENSEN, ADELE

SORENSEN, JOEL

TRUDEAU, JULIE

WARE, D.C., RETIRED

WENDLAND, JAMES A.

ZACCHERO, MARY JO, ORAU TEAM

JULY 17, 2007

1:00 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

WELCOME AND OPENING COMMENTS

DR. ZIEMER: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm going to call the meeting to order. This is the 48th meeting of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, meeting in Richland, Washington. We're pleased to be back in the Hanford area and the opportunity to renew acquaintances with some of the folks that we've come across in this area in previous visits.

I'd like for the record to show that two of our Board members are not with us physically. That is Dr. Gen Roessler and Brad Clawson. I understand Gen Roessler is on the line, is -- Gen, are you there?

Apparently not at the moment.

MS. MUNN: He's not going to be able to --

DR. ZIEMER: He may not be able to. Dr.

Melius, my understanding is, will be joining

us. I believe his plane just gets in about midday, so he shall be here, we -- we believe fairly soon.

Today our Designated Federal Official sitting in for Dr. Lew Wade is Chia-Chia Chang, and Chia-Chia, do you have any opening comments for the assembly at all?

MS. CHANG: Dr. Wade regrets not being able to make it because of a scheduling conflict, and I of course also thank the Board members and bring along greetings from Dr. Howard and the Secretary.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. For those of you who may be visiting with us, as opposed to some of the government staff people, there are copies of the agenda -- as well as many of the handouts that will be being considered this week -- on the table in the back. Please feel free to take those.

Also there are copies of the CD-DVDs that are recently released, almost a best-seller now, released by NIOSH giving a capsule summary of the operation of this program, and I think many of you will find that to be very helpful as well. Please help yourself to those copies as

1 you may see fit. 2 We have two public comment sessions scheduled 3 for this meeting. One is later this afternoon at 5:00 o'clock. And then a second one is 4 5 tomorrow evening at 7:30. Those of you -members of the public -- who may wish to 6 7 participate, there's a sign-up sheet in the 8 entryway, so we would be pleased to have you 9 sign up if you wish to make public comment at 10 either of those times. 11 We're going to then proceed with the agenda as 12 it's given. Our opening afternoon here we have 13 a number of program updates. We're going to 14 begin with an update from NIOSH, and Larry 15 Elliott will present that update for NIOSH --16 oh, a question first. 17 MR. PRESLEY: Before we go on, whoever's doing 18 the talking on the telephone, can we get them 19 muted? 20 UNIDENTIFIED: (Unintelligible) 21 MR. PRESLEY: Oh, okay, I thought it was coming 22 out --23 DR. ZIEMER: There -- there isn't anything in this room next door. I think it's coming from 24 25 behind, and I'm wondering if it's a radio

somewhere in the hotel. Maybe we can check with the hotel staff and see if they can mute that sort of background noise. Thank you. Larry Elliott.

NIOSH PROGRAM UPDATE

MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you, Dr. Ziemer. Good afternoon, members of the Board and members of the public and colleagues. I'm pleased to be before you again to present the NIOSH dose reconstruction program statistics and where we are at at this point in time in the -- in the whole project.

As you can see from this first slide, there have been 24,481 cases that have been referred to NIOSH from the Department of Labor for dose reconstruction. These numbers are as of July 10th of this year. Of those close to 24,000 cases, we have completed 79 percent of those that have required dose reconstruction. And I break down for you in sub-bullets here that 79 percent, or 19,340 claims, that have been treated in some way, shape or form. There have been 17,371 that have been returned to the Department of Labor with a dose reconstruction report. There have been 614 claims that have

been pulled by the Department of Labor because they were inadvertently sent to us for dose reconstruction and they didn't require it. And then there are 1,355 claims that have been pulled and identified as potentially eligible, or eligible, for the SEC classes that have been put into place.

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Twenty percent of the cases at NIOSH for dose reconstruction remain open and active in some state, and 246, or one percent of the total cases, have a -- have been currently administratively closed. And if members of the public don't understand what that means, once we have completed a dose reconstruction report we provide it to the claimant and ask for them to review it and to sign what is called an OCAS-1 form indicating that they have no further information to provide and we can move the claim on to the Department of Labor for a decision. If they don't respond to us with that OCAS-1 form in a specified amount of time, then we will administratively close the dose reconstruction.

It can be reopened at any point in time when a claimant so indicates they'd like the claim

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moved on to DOL for decision, or they indicate they have new information for us to consider, and we will do that.

This is a graphic depicting those same numbers that -- that I presented earlier on the previous slide, just a pie chart to show how they're distributed across those categories. Of the 17,371 dose reconstructions that we sent back to DOL for a decision, we find in our files that 29 percent, or 5,074 cases, had a probability of causation greater than 50 percent, or would be found to be compensable by the Department of Labor. Seventy-one percent, conversely -- or 12,297 claims -- were found to be non-compensable.

I presented some of these kind of graphics at your first -- your meeting in May in Denver, and this is just a -- I don't have others that are site-specific as I presented in May. This is just the distribution of probability of causation in deciles up to the 50 percent level, and showing how many are greater than 50 percent, 6,348, as compared to those that are distributed across zero to 49 percent POC.

Of the 4,895 claims remaining at NIOSH for dose

1 reconstruction, we show 1,646 that are 2 currently assigned to a health physicist for 3 dose reconstruction. That leaves 692 claims that we've already provided a draft dose 5 reconstruction to the claimant and we are 6 awaiting an OCAS-1 form, and there are 2,557 7 cases that are not assigned to a health 8 physicist for dose reconstruction. 9 As you know, we are monitoring our progress on 10 completing the oldest claims and there's a 11 bullet on this slide that speaks to the fact 12 that 53 percent, or 2,589 cases, of the total 13 4,895 are older than one year old. 14 Again looking at the first 5,000 claims that we 15 have been assigned to reconstruct dose for, in 16 monitoring our strategic goal to complete those 17 first 5,000 we show that 4,192 claims have been 18 completed with reports provided to the 19 Department of Labor for decision. There have 20 been 57 out of this first 5,000 that have been 21 administratively closed in dose reconstruction; 22 245 of the first 5,000 were pulled by 23 Department of Labor from our dose 24 reconstruction effort; 166 out of the first 25 5,000 have been identified as SEC claims; 24 of

this first 5,000 claims are -- show to be a draft dose reconstruction with the claimant and awaiting the OCAS-1; and then 250 of the first 5,000 claims are back in our hands from DOL for some type of rework. The important number here at the bottom of the slide is 66. That's 66 claims that have not had at least a draft dose reconstruction or have not been identified for an SEC class. And so out of the first 5,000, we're closely and diligently working with these 66 claims trying to get them completed.

What I -- I can say a few more things about the 66. There are 25 claims in this 66 that are NUMEC claims, and we have a NUMEC petition in front of us. And so once we have resolved our evaluation of that petition, we hope that these 25 NUMEC claims will be addressed very rapidly. That's the largest category within the 66. It breaks down ten claims to W. R. Grace, another six claims to Combustion Engineering, then all the rest of the 60-- the remaining, whatever that is, are represented by numerous sites with four or less claims.

I've shown this graphic many times. We've kind

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of reworked it a little bit for your -- for your edification and I hope continued pleasure. What I would point out for you in this slide is that we have broken out all of the claims by their tracking number in 1,000 increments. And again, you can see what's going on with the first 5,000, but this slide also gives you a sense of what's going on with all the claims in our population. I'd point out for you that these three bars here, cases -- or two bars, cases pulled and cases completed, are the work that we feel we would lay claim to having all done. These other ca-- bars, cases active, cases pending and cases administratively closed, and SEC cases, there may be some other action going on with those. But you can read from this graphic that we have not inadvertently handled the later claims that have been submitted to us in a different fashion than trying to work off the older claims.

Again a graphic that you've seen many times over. We're now down into providing you with a breakdown on the -- on the axis here of -- of quarters that represent two quarters in each

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datapoint. And the point -- the thing I'd point out for you here in this graph of the cases that we have received from the Department of Labor in blue, we've seen a trend up lately, in the last quarter and a half, of new claims coming in. And this has been working against what has gone on with our reduction in -- in resources, our constrained resources over the last few -- month and a half here, two months, where we've had to curtail some of our efforts because we were short-funded. And so this is of major concern to me, as well as I'm sure the claimants, to watch another backlog start to get built here. We anticipate that our fiscal year funding will come forward in October with the new fiscal year, and we'll be back up to We have received -- since we met last speed. we have received notice from the Department of Labor that they're going to send us another \$2 million, and the Centers for Disease Control are going to return \$1 and a half million to us, and then I was able to -- through adjusting of commitments and obligations under current contracts, to garner another half a million, so we're going to put another \$4 million on top of

1 this next couple months to get ORAU -- to 2 enable ORAU to -- to work as best they can with 3 that additional set of monies. New fiscal year starts October 1 and we'll be back up to speed 5 at that time. This slide graphic on reworks shows that we 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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have received from the Department of Labor 3,539 claims for rework. And I'd remind the Board that many of these -- the majority of these claims that we're asked to rework deal with new information, demographic information about the claim -- another cancer, another additional employment period or something has gone on in that way -- or a new survivor has been established and we have to provide a rework.

The spike that you see in the third quarter of '07, this 1,130 claims, this is due primarily to the PERs that we're talking about of late, and especially the super S PER. That touched a large number of claims across many sites, and so Department of Labor has sent that many back to us in that particular quarter.

As you know, we turn to the Department of Energy and request information on exposure for

these claims, and we have a very good response rate right now with the Department of Energy. The number of outstanding requests -- that's what we track, how many requests do we have out there, and we follow up on these outstanding requests every 30 days -- and you see 479 as of July 10th were in Department of Energy's hands to respond to us. Of those 479, there are 91 that are greater than 60 days old, and we're monitoring the progress on responding to those very closely.

Oops, I'm sorry. I went too far.

With regard to our Technical Basis Documents,
Technical Information Bulletins, I just wanted
to briefly touch upon where we stand with a
number of AWE sites that we'd asked Battelle to
work up Technical Basis Documents for. As you
-- as you might recall, they produced for us
two Technical Basis Documents, a uranium metal
TBD and a uranium refining TBD. And then that
-- those noted that there would be an
appendices required for certain sites where
additional unique exposure scenarios existed,
and you see eight of those TBDs are approved
now -- appendices are approved for these TBDs,

and they're listed here. I won't read them, but you can look at these on our web site if you're so interested in these particular appendices.

There are eight other appendices for these
Technical Basis Documents on AWEs that are
currently in review, and they're listed here,
and we hope to see them resolved in the review
process very shortly.

I might note that the largest number of claims associated in this set of eight AWEs are found in Electro Metallurgical Company, 73 claims.

The rest are much smaller numbers.

I mentioned briefly the Program Evaluation
Reports. We've completed 11 of these so far.
They are all on our web site and I encourage
the Board and the members of the public to read
them and read them very closely, because from
them you can understand how we go about doing a
screening process to determine if a claim might
be affected. And if a claim is not affected,
then it wouldn't be picked up and re-evaluated.
But affected -- potentially affected claims are
-- are re-examined against a particular change
that has been made in one of these Program

1 Evaluation Reviews.

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So we've completed the Hanford bias factor. We've completed misinterpreted dosimetry records resulting in an underestimate of missed dose at the Savannah River Site. completed the error in surrogate organ assignment resulting in an underestimate of Xray dose at the Savannah River Site. completed the review of photofluorography at Pinellas. We've completed the external dosimetry target organ for prostate cancer -oops, I need to move on for you -- and the evaluation of the effect of Revision 2 of the Bethlehem Steel site profile. And also completed the effect of adding ingestion intakes to Bethlehem Steel cases. As far as these last two bullets go, I know that Bethlehem Steel is on your agenda, and again I'll relate to you what the outcome of that Program Evaluation Review was. There are two cases that will go over the 50 percent bar after having been examined against these changes. There's possibly a third claim that may go over that 50 percent probability of causation bar; it'll depend upon how Labor

handles that claim in the appeal process. And there were seven claims that will drop below the 50 percent bar based upon the changes made to the Bethlehem Steel documents. We report these to the Department of Labor and Department of Labor decides how to handle these claims that have been already compensated and -- and are now found by dose reconstruction, based upon the changes that were made to the Bethlehem Steel TBD, were found to be non-compensable.

We've also completed a Program Evaluation
Report for target organ issues around lymphoma.
We've completed one for the -- our modification
of the NIOSH-IREP lung cancer risk model.
We've completed the effect of the Rocky Flats
Neutron Dose Reconstruction Project data, and
also a Program Evaluation Review on the effect
of additional neutron dose data at the Savannah
River Site.

There have been six Program Evaluation Plans that have been issued, and we have told you that -- in the past that we thought the preparation of these plans would enable us to move quicker and farther and faster on these

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PERs -- I'm sorry, I'm not keeping up with the slides; thank you, Board member Presley -- and as we have worked through the Program Evaluation Reviews and started working on these Program Evaluation Plans and -- and coordinate our efforts with DOL, we've come to realize that a plan is not going to suffice. going to have to put together Program Evaluation Reviews in a timely manner and put them out there. We can't just put a plan out and -- and let that stand there as we are doing this work. It just hasn't worked out. we're monitoring the progress on these -- these six Program Evaluation Plans and we'll come out with a Program Evaluation Report at their conclusion. You won't see any more plans from us, but you will see in the future additional Program Evaluation Reviews.

I'd like to go through a series of achievements that we feel we've made at NIOSH in the program, and these are very general and broadscoping achievements. We have completed nearly 80 percent of all dose reconstructions. I know the first slide that I showed you said 79, but if we add in the -- the draft dose

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reconstructions that are awaiting the OCAS-1, it's 82 percent. But nearly 80 percent of all dose reconstructions that have been forwarded to us have been completed.

The -- we -- we work against strategic goals in our project plan at NIOSH in OCAS, and our first strategic goal was to look at the -- how well we're doing against the first 5,000 claims and trying to complete those. I've reported that -- where we're at on that to you. The second strategic goal that we set for ourselves was to achieve what we call steady state, and we defined that as having no claim in our system older than one year. And you see here there are now 2,306 active claims that are less than a year old our of that 4,000 number I gave you earlier, or 47 percent of that number. I think what's important to note here is that 44 percent of that -- of that total active claims are six months are younger. If we look at our efforts across the sites, the

covered facilities, there are -- for your information, there are 316 covered facilities as of today. This number changes somewhat. It fluctuates. It was 319, I think -- or 318, and

DOE has dropped a few sites from the covered list just recently. But if we look at those, we only have claims that -- that come from 208 of these sites. And of 171 of those sites, you see that the -- the breakdown here where it's reported that 25 sites have 100 percent of the DRs completed. In other words, we have no open -- active claim for those 25 sites. We have completed every dose reconstruction for which -- claim given to us under that site.

Forty-three sites have between 80 and 99 percent of the DRs completed, or 20 -- that's 25 percent of the 171. Forty-nine sites have shown to be a situation where 50 to 79 percent of the claims have been reconstructed. And together those numbers equate to 69 percent of the total 171.

There are 35 sites where -- and are -- there are 35 sites where 20 to 49 percent of the DRs are completed; and 19 sites where less than 20 percent -- or 11 percent of the total -- are not completed.

Only 37 sites remain with at least one claim at NIOSH and no DR completed. This represents 148 active claims, or .03 percent of active claims.

1 We've reviewed 93 SEC petitions that have been 2 sent to us. 3 We have added 17 classes representing 14 facilities. 5 The Conflict or Bias Policy has been revised and implemented. 6 7 We have also revised our acknowledgement packet 8 -- this is the information that is sent to a 9 claimant upon our receiving the claim from DOL 10 the first time, telling the claimant that we 11 have now -- we are now the holders of their 12 claim and we're about to start dose 13 reconstruction. We've changed that 14 acknowledgement packet. You've helped us with 15 that, and we appreciate it. 16 We've also, as mentioned earlier, completed a 17 dose reconstruction video that will, we hope, 18 inform claimants and can be used in resource 19 centers and elsewhere to educate people on what 20 we do. 21 We've implemented and maintained an external 22 mailing list for the OCAS Web updates, and this 23 is a constant, constant effort to make sure 24 that we're reaching all the people that want to 25 be reached to be notified of our -- of any

1 changes to our web site, any new information 2 that we load up. 3 We have held five dose reconstruction workshops, and this is where we invite organized labor, we -- representatives, 5 6 activists, advocates. We've had a few 7 Congressional staff involved. And we provide 8 them a dose reconstruction workshop and explain 9 how we go about doing the business of dose 10 reconstruction. 11 We've completed a new set of Frequently Asked 12 Question sheets for the public and have 13 distributed those. The NIOSH ombudsman has been hired and has been 14 15 very active. 16 There have been five Special Exposure Cohort 17 outreach meetings and six Special Exposure 18 Cohort worker outreach meetings. 19 There've been 75 worker outreach meetings where 20 we take a dose reconstruction tool to them and 21 ask them for their input. I'd note for you at 22 this time in the presentation that we have 23 moved the worker outreach program that was 24 being administered under the ORAU team's effort 25 through a subcontractor, ATL -- we now have a

1 task directly with ATL and we are dealing with 2 them on worker outreach directly. 3 There have been four town hall meetings, and there's also been four public meetings to 5 obtain public on the new SEC procedures. We've had over 4,000 Congressional requests 6 7 that we've responded to for information. 8 We've provided over 100 Congressional briefings 9 during the life of the program. 10 And we've had one Congressional delegation come 11 to Cincinnati and visit us and go through one 12 of these workshops that I mentioned. 13 We've had over 9,000 e-mails that have been 14 received in the OCAS in-box, and we strive to 15 respond to those e-mails as -- as quickly as we 16 can. 17 There have been close to 50,000 phone calls 18 received by OCAS, and we've also seen our prime 19 technical support contractor, ORAU, receive and 20 respond to over 240,000 phone calls. 21 We have provided support and have participated 22 to -- at Advisory Board meetings, those 52 that 23 are reported here include the committee, subcommittee and teleconference meetings. 24 25 And finally, we have participated and supported

1 43 different workgroup meetings. 2 And I'd be happy to take any questions that you 3 might have. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much, Larry, for 5 that concise overview. Let's see who has 6 questions or comments on this report. 7 Yeah, Mark. 8 MR. GRIFFON: Larry, that -- that one -- I 9 think you explained it pretty well, but that 10 one graph with the spike on the reworks, that 11 was mostly due to super S -- the majority of it 12 13 MR. ELLIOTT: The majority of them were super 14 S-related, yes. 15 MR. GRIFFON: And these were cases that -- that 16 you have self-identified or they were already 17 through... 18 The process in the Program MR. ELLIOTT: 19 Evaluation Review is to screen all cases and identify those that are potentially affected, 20 21 and we give Department of Labor a list of 22 those. And then we -- they match that against 23 what they think would be affected, and then 24 they send us back those claims. That's how 25 that's working.

1 MR. GRIFFON: Is there -- is there another big 2 item that affected that spike, or super S was 3 the only one really --4 MR. ELLIOTT: Super S was overwhelming. 5 are a few other PERs in this, but not to the degree that super S contributes. 6 7 DR. ZIEMER: Larry, you mentioned a recent sort 8 of upsurge in cases coming from Labor. Can you 9 identify the reason for that? Is this an 10 outcome of the worker outreach meetings or --11 suddenly getting more claims in from that, or 12 do we know? 13 MR. ELLIOTT: I can't lay my finger on a 14 specific reason or cause. We do know that our 15 friends at DOL are out in -- out and about, 16 recruiting claims. They're holding town hall 17 meetings, they're holding meetings that they 18 call SEM meetings, which are the -- I can't 19 remember the acronym for SEM, but it -- it goes 20 to --21 UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone) Site exposure. 22 MR. ELLIOTT: -- site exposure matrix, yes, for 23 the -- for the toxic chemicals, and I think 24 when they interact with people in those 25 sessions, they -- they are also recruiting

claims.

I also think we need to take stock -- I don't know how much this contributes, but we need to take stock of the fact that there's been these 17 classes added and people start applying again. Once they see a class, they think well, okay, maybe now's my time to get my claim in. And in, you know, many cases, some of those don't find their way through the presumptive process and so they come to us for dose reconstruction as a non-presumptive claim against that class. I don't know how many we would look at there, but I think those are the two contributing factors.

MR. PRESLEY: Question.

DR. ZIEMER: Mr. Presley.

MR. PRESLEY: Larry, you said that there were seven claims that had --

DR. ZIEMER: Use the mike.

MR. PRESLEY: I'm sorry. You said there were seven claims that we had gone back on the -- I guess one of these missed dose things that -- that were going to be reviewed. Have -- have -- have those been paid, this -- those seven been paid and we have to go back on them, or

1 what... 2 MR. ELLIOTT: This -- this -- you're referring 3 to these last two bullets here about Bethlehem Steel --4 5 MR. PRESLEY: Yeah. MR. ELLIOTT: -- and I was just pointing out 6 7 for the Board -- for its discussion on 8 Bethlehem Steel later in this meeting that, if 9 you read this Program Evaluation Review, you 10 will find that there were some claims -- three 11 claims potentially that would move over into 12 the compensable region and seven that would 13 move out of that region into non-compensable. 14 I assume that some of those have already been 15 I have no idea what DOL's going to do 16 about that and it's not my business, so... 17 MR. PRESLEY: Thank you. 18 Josie, you had the same question DR. ZIEMER: 19 then? Yeah, okay. 20 Other questions or comments on the report? 21 Yes, Dr. Lockey. 22 DR. LOCKEY: Larry, do you have any -- is there 23 any relationship to how --24 DR. ZIEMER: Use the mike, Jim. 25 DR. LOCKEY: -- how the out-- how the output

1 programs are working? I mean survey your 2 audience --3 MR. ELLIOTT: You mean the outreach? DR. LOCKEY: Yes. Would it be helpful to have 5 the ombudsman make a presentation at one of our 6 meetings to bring the Board up to date about 7 how that program's --8 MR. ELLIOTT: Okay, I hear two questions in 9 there: How are the outreach meetings; that 10 takes me to our worker outreach effort. 11 you're asking about the SEC ombudsman's efforts 12 to reach out to people that -- I haven't talked 13 about that in these slides. I've only talked 14 about our worker outreach effort for dose 15 reconstruction/Technical Basis Document 16 purposes. 17 But -- and I did mention in one of these slides 18 that the SEC counselor, Laurie, and the SEC 19 ombudsman have -- have put on the number of 20 meetings that were in that slide. She could --21 you want to talk about your -- Denise is not 22 here, but Laurie's here. She could talk about 23 what's happened at these meetings. 24 MS. BREYER: We did have -- I think the slide 25 reported that there've been five SEC outreach

meetings. Two of those were formal meetings that Denise and I put together. One was in Calabasas, California and one was in Idaho Falls, and they were people who had reached out to Denise and asked for more information on how 6 to file an SEC petition, and so that's how we 7 chose those locations.

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And the turnout was small at both of those, but the information that I believe that people were able to get at those meetings I think was outstanding. A lot of people thanked us for those meetings and came up to us afterwards who had no idea what a Special Exposure Cohort was and were able to walk away understanding. And we did receive an actual petition at one of these meetings where a petitioner handed us one of their petitions and spoke to at least three or four other people who were interested in filing petitions as a result of those meetings. So I think those are going fabulously. And then Denise and I, on our own, have also been invited out to different things. went to a Steelworkers' meeting in DC and explained the SEC process, and out to Los

Alamos before -- kind of while you all were

1 discussing the Los Alamos petition because 2 people were interested in filing a follow-up to 3 that class that was originally petitioned for 4 in the first Los Alamos petition. And then 5 Denise has also gone up to NUMEC on her own and 6 worked with petitioners. So I think that the process is working, you 7 8 know, as far as people who are requesting 9 information and us being able to be available 10 to provide that to them. 11 Denise and I have also held two conference 12 calls with people over the phone explaining the 13 process, so I think that if she were here she 14 would probably indicate that she thinks that 15 her job is -- is working, as far as being able 16 to provide people with information about SEC 17 processes. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. Phil 19 Schofield. 20 MR. SCHOFIELD: Yeah, Laurie, just a little bit 21 of feedback on your meeting you had in Los 22 Alamos. Even though it was a small group 23 attended, I was able to go to this. 24 feedback from claimants and people there is 25 very positive, so I really believe these

1 meetings are worthwhile. 2 MS. BREYER: Thank you. 3 MR. SCHOFIELD: Thank you all. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Phil. Other comments 5 or questions? 6 (No responses) 7 Okay. Thank you again, Larry, very much. 8 DOL PROGRAM UPDATE 9 For our next program update on Department of 10 Labor, we're going to have someone who's 11 actually new to our podium. It's Christie 12 Long. Christie is out of the Seattle office of 13 Department of Labor, and we welcome her to the 14 podium to give us the DOL -- DOL program 15 update. 16 MS. LONG: Good afternoon, members of the Board 17 and members of the public. I am here today, as 18 Mr. Zimmer (sic) -- Dr. Zimmer said, I am in 19 Seattle. I am the district director in that 20 office, and I am here representing Pete Turcic 21 today. 22 I'd like to start with the first chart is our

activities under Part B that was effective in

of that, 83,727 claimants; 37,538 were for

July, 2001. We have received 57,987 cases, and

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1 cancer cases and 24,524 cases have been 2 referred to NIOSH. 3 On the Part E side, it was enacted in October 4 of '04 and we have 47,349 cases and 64,894 5 claims. Almost 26,000 cases came to us from 6 Department of Energy, and that was effective 7 June, 2005. 8 Our compensation we have paid as of July 10 9 \$2.7 billion in compensation, \$2 billion for 10 Part B, \$1.5 billion for cancer and \$242 11 million for RECA; \$725 million for Part E, and 12 \$154 million in medical expenses. 13 The next slide talks about our payees, and we 14 have 31,581; under Part B 25,395 and of those 15 almost -- well, 10,390 cancer case payees, 16 4,520 NIOSH case payees and almost 5,000 RECA 17 payees. Under Part E, 6,186. 18 A case status for the Part B claims, 37,538 19 cases with 57,226 claims; we have 28,264 cases 20 that have had a final decision, 2,215 cases 21 where there's a recommended decision but no 22 final decision has been issued; 4,330 cases are 23 currently at NIOSH. And the last bullet, I ask 24 you to please make a correction. It should 25 actually read 2,730 cases pending DOL

decisions. Initial actions is not correct.

The next slide talks about the final decisions.

And if you look at the bar chart on the left,

it's the final decisions approved. We have

10,634. The bar to the right are final

decisions that were denied, 17,630, and the

breakdown for that: 2,925 were for non-covered

employment; the next bar, 10,782 were because

the probability of causation was less than 50

percent; the next bar is 2,494 for insufficient

medical evidence; the next category, 1,119 for

non-covered; and the last 330 for ineligible

survivors.

The next slide covers NIOSH referrals. We have made, as of July 10, 24,527 referrals to NIOSH; 18,744 of those have been returned and 1,653 have been withdrawn. We have had 17,091 dose reconstructions, and we have sent back to NIOSH 1,508 cases where they required a rework; 4,076 initial referrals at NIOSH.

The dose reconstruction case status: 17,236 cases with a dose reconstruction, 15,230 final decisions, 1,592 recommended decisions but with no final decision, and 406 that are pending a recommended decision.

1 On the new SEC-related cases, 1,314 were 2 withdrawn for SEC review; 958 final decisions, 3 and of those 891 were approvals and 67 were 4 denials; 94 recommended decisions with no final 5 decision and 167 that are pending. NIOSH case-related compensation -- this data is 6 as of July 5 -- \$811 million in compensation 7 8 for 8,242 payees and 5,437 cases; \$675 million 9 on dose reconstruction cases that affected 10 6,331 payees and 4,520 cases; and \$136 million 11 on added SEC cases with 1,911 payees and 917 12 cases 13 The next slide covers the SEC petition site 14 discussions, and I'm going to go down by 15 facility. So starting with Hanford, the number 16 of cases, 7,634; under E, 10,752. Dose 17 reconstructions, 2,112; final decisions -- and 18 this is B only -- 3,030. Part B approvals, 19 801; Part E approvals, 807, for a total 20 compensation of \$135 million. 21 Move next to Ames Lab. Cases, we had 283; 22 under B, 390 under E. Fourteen NIOSH dose 23 reconstructions, 76 final decisions for Part B. 24 Part B approvals, 48; Part E approvals, 34, for 25 a total compensation of \$8 million.

1 The last facility, Blockson Chemical, cases, 2 200; claims, 307 -- and this is Part B only. 3 NIOSH dose reconstruction is 105; final 4 decisions, 176. Approvals, 14; apparently we 5 don't have the data or there is no data for 6 Part E approvals, and total compensation is \$1 7 million. 8 The next three are Chapman Valve, Sandia and 9 Bethlehem Steel. And starting with Chapman 10 Valve, 215 cases, 406 claims -- again, this is 11 the Part B only. NIOSH dose reconstructions, 12 73; final decisions on the B -- Part B, 175; Part B approvals, 34; Part E, not applicable; 13 14 and total compensation, \$5 million. Sandia, 220 cases, 259 claims, 35 NIOSH dose 15 16 reconstructions, 63 final decisions, 14 Part B 17 approvals, 9 E approvals, and \$1 million in 18 compensation. 19 And lastly, Bethlehem Steel, 1,341 Part B; Part 20 E, 2,175 -- I'm sorry, no E, claims. dose reconstructions, 710; final decisions Part 21 22 B, 1,244; Part B approvals, 320; again, no Part E; and total compensation, \$47 million. 23 24 That concludes my presentation. Do you have 25 any questions?

1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much, 2 Christie. I'd just remind everyone that 3 there's always a little discrepancy between the 4 -- the NIOSH numbers and the DOL numbers, 5 partially because you're using slightly different dates, and what goes in and out of 6 7 the door varies a little bit from --8 MS. LONG: Correct. 9 DR. ZIEMER: -- when you see it and when they 10 see it. 11 I was trying to resolve in my mind some of the 12 numbers on the actual total compensations. 13 example, on one slide where you said you paid 14 out \$811 million on six -- 8,242 payees. And 15 if -- if I take the simple \$150K times that, 16 those numbers don't seem to match up. 17 missing something on that, or can either NIOSH 18 or DOL explain that to me? Stu is approaching 19 the mike, so maybe he has the --20 MR. HINNEFELD: There -- there can be multiple 21 payees on an individual claim. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, so that --23 MR. HINNEFELD: So you have multiple survivors. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, so --25 MR. HINNEFELD: I think if you --

1 DR. ZIEMER: -- the 150 may not be to each of 2 the persons --3 MR. HINNEFELD: If you -- I think the numbers 4 work out better if you do that total cost times 5 the cases rather than the payees. DR. ZIEMER: Ah, that -- that would account for 6 7 it 'cause it looks like it should be a bigger 8 number, so that's -- okay. Thank you. 9 Other questions or comments? Yes, Mark. 10 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, just a question on the 11 reworks. I think you said 1,508 reworks. I'm 12 trying to compare that to the recent spike on the NIOSH graph, and I don't think -- I'm --13 14 I'm -- I'm just trying to understand if -- if -15 - if those are the same reworks. Are they --16 are they -- a lot of those due to super S? 17 MS. LONG: Correct. 18 If so, it looks like if you look MR. GRIFFON: 19 at NIOSH's graph over time, there's a lot more 20 than 1,500 reworks. There's -- you know, you 21 have one spike that was 1,300, then you add up all the others, 100 apiece there. 22 23 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I suspect there's a 24 terminology difference here --25 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, and that's what I'm --

1 MR. HINNEFELD: -- and things --2 MR. GRIFFON: -- that's what I'm trying to 3 understand. 4 MR. HINNEFELD: -- things that we call reworks, 5 DOL doesn't necessarily. Because there are 6 many things that we call rework that are 7 reopening, for instance. A case would be done 8 and new evidence would come to light, and DOL 9 would call that case a reopening. They all look the same to us. We call them all DOL 10 11 reworks, so I -- I'm really confident that 12 that's a terminology difference --13 MR. GRIFFON: Okay, okay. 14 MR. HINNEFELD: -- and there are a number of 15 different categories that either fall in or out 16 of rework, depending on whether you work for 17 DOL or you work for us. 18 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. So what -- what -- I think 19 we've asked -- asked this of DOL before, but 20 what -- what is in that category of reworks, 21 from your standpoint? What kinds of trends, 22 and I think -- I think we did get at one point 23 a breakdown by one of the presenters from DOL 24 of what sort -- is there any trend -- you know, 25 what -- are you seeing any trends in the types

1 of things that are being sent back to NIOSH to 2 be reworked? 3 MS. LONG: I have not seen a trend. 4 MR. GRIFFON: No -- no trend at all, no --5 MS. LONG: No. MR. GRIFFON: -- all are very unique cases, 6 I thought at one point we did have a 7 8 report that there were some kind of different 9 categories of things. Anyway... 10 MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I think you heard Jeff 11 Kotsch --MR. GRIFFON: 12 Yeah. 13 MR. ELLIOTT: -- last time talk to you about 14 this and indicating that, again, the same as I 15 had stated earlier, many of these reworks deal 16 with a change in the demographic information 17 around the claim -- additional cancer, 18 additional employment, a new survivor, that 19 kind of thing. There was -- before the PERs 20 came on line, there were a small category of 21 truly technical issues that we were being asked 22 to rework. Now that we've got this number of 23 PERs being worked, we're seeing more -- we're 24 seeing the demographic -- we're seeing the

population of reworks change in that way.

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MR. GRIFFON: Okay. I guess -- I guess I would ask for -- for the next DOL presentation maybe to have that same -- I know that Jeff presented it before, and maybe if you can continually update us on that breakdown as it evolves, it might be useful to see.

DR. ZIEMER: Christie, I want to pose a question that's basically the same one I asked Larry, and you may not have an answer for it, but nonetheless I'll pose it. NIOSH indicated they've seen a somewhat marked increase in the number of cases coming over. From Labor's point of view, can you identify why we are suddenly seeing more cases again? Do we know what the -- the reason for this is? Is it -- again, I thought perhaps the outreach meetings were stimulating more people, but can you put your finger on anything there?

MS. LONG: Well, I -- I'm not sure that I can put my finger on it. I would have to agree with Larry's assessment that I do think the SEM round table meetings and the outreach that the Department's been doing has increased the effort and has gotten the word out more to the claimant population. Our Resource Centers are

1 very active getting the word out about our 2 program, and it's the only thing that I can at 3 this point attribute that to. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Ask for other questions or 5 comments, Board members? I didn't ask Dr. Roessler if she had any, or -- Gen, are you 6 7 still on the phone? 8 I'm still here. DR. ROESSLER: DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Well, I assume if you have 9 10 a question, you'll pipe up. 11 T will. DR. ROESSLER: 12 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Mark? 13 MR. GRIFFON: Just a follow-up to -- to Paul's 14 question. I wonder if -- you -- you probably 15 don't have this available now, but it might be 16 interesting to look at those cases and whether 17 they actually trended with those outreach 18 sessions that you did, if you got an up-tick in 19 the Idaho ones and -- you know, did they correspond to those meetings that you recently 20 21 had, that might be interesting to see. 22 shouldn't take long to kind of -- do that kind 23 of assessment. 24 MR. ELLIOTT: That would be interesting to do, 25 but it's -- it wouldn't be fruitful at this

1 time to do it because it typically takes -- I 2 don't know, Christie can speak to this better 3 than I -- there's an average time that they 4 know of that it takes to develop a claim before 5 it's sent to us. And it's -- it's longer than 6 the time frame that -- that we see from when we 7 did these outreach efforts, if you're talking 8 our -- our SEC outreach efforts, our worker --9 so -- but it's something to -- it's a good 10 comment, something to look into. 11 DR. ZIEMER: That -- that's right, a claim 12 coming in now would have perhaps been 13 initiated, as far as gathering information, 14 quite some number of months ago 'cause you 15 don't get it until --16 MR. ELLIOTT: We don't -- we don't get it until 17 18 DR. ZIEMER: -- the medical information's in, 19 the --20 MR. ELLIOTT: Right. 21 MS. LONG: Correct. 22 MR. ELLIOTT: Employment history's verified. 23 DR. ZIEMER: -- employment history's verified, 24 so that --25 MR. ELLIOTT: That's correct.

1 DR. ZIEMER: -- could be an extended period of 2 time. 3 MR. ELLIOTT: It -- it depends. 4 DR. ZIEMER: So it would be hard to -- to 5 correlate that directly. 6 MR. ELLIOTT: It can -- I -- correct me if I'm 7 wrong, Christie, but it depends upon the 8 circumstances of the claim. It can take 9 anywhere from a week to process it and make it 10 eligible to send to us, it can take months. 11 DR. ZIEMER: Mmm. Thank you. Okay, any other 12 comments? 13 (No responses) 14 Thank you very much. 15 MS. LONG: Thank you for your time. 16 WORKING GROUP REPORTS 17 DR. ZIEMER: We're a bit ahead of schedule so I 18 propose that we proceed on some of our working 19 group reports and just continue till -- till 20 break time, and at which point we'll take the 21 break and see where we are. 22 (Pause) 23 We'll -- we'll just go through the list of 24 working groups and get the reports. I was 25 checking with Mark Griffon to see whether we

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had the Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction broken out separately; but if we don't, we can get your report yet today and then go to the workgroups -- or we can do the workgroups first and then catch you after the break.

One -- before we do the workgroups, I want to make the Board aware of one minor change in the alignments of assignments, and that is that Mike Gibson, who was recently appointed as chair of the work-- the workgroup -- or the worker outreach workgroup, workgroup on worker outreach, was also chairing the Savannah River workgroup. And in order to spend more time on the worker outreach program and also to attend some of those meetings, Mike asked if he could be relieved of chairing the Savannah River workgroup, with the understanding he would remain on the workgroup but not have the responsibility of the chair. And after contacting the other members of the workgroup to see who would volunteer or be available to do that, I have now appointed Mark Griffon, who is a member of that workgroup, to serve as chair. So that change has not been promulgated on the web site yet. I actually made that

1 appointment just a couple days ago, so it's 2 very new, but you might make a note in your own 3 records that Mark will be chairing that 4 workgroup. 5 Let -- let's go through these workgroups in 6 order. You may or may not have any -- any 7 actual changes to report. I have -- I'm -- let 8 me take them in the order they're on the web 9 site 'cause I just have to have -- have that 10 open, so -- and Blockson, we're going to have a 11 report from Blockson anyway, Wanda -- Wanda Munn is the chair -- later in the meeting or... 12 13 Tho -- those -- those workgroups that will be --14 for example, Chapman Valve, that will be --15 actually have action items, we can take those 16 reports at that time. I think -- I think -- I 17 think Blockson is one of those, so we'll delay 18 one, likewise Chapman Valve. 19 Conflict of interest policy, Dr. Lockey. 20 DR. LOCKEY: Perhaps our legal counsel would 21 comment on the conflict of interest workgroup. 22 I -- we're on hold until we get further clarification about the direction we need to 23 24 take on that. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, we -- we're awaiting

1 something. 2 MS. HOWELL: Right, we're awaiting further 3 instructions from HHS regarding how we should proceed with that, but I've spoken with Dr. 4 5 Lockey and Dr. Wade and we'll be proceeding 6 within the next few weeks and certainly have 7 something more to give you and hopefully some 8 progress by the October meeting. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. The Fernald 10 site profile, the chairman of that is Brad 11 Clawson, who's not with us today, and other 12 members of that group -- I -- the group has not 13 met. They have been receiving some materials 14 by e-mail that the group has been looking at, 15 but -- and I'll -- I'll look to Mark and Bob, 16 but my understanding is that there is no --17 there has been no meeting since our last 18 meeting of this workgroup, and none is 19 currently scheduled. 20 MR. PRESLEY: That's correct, sir. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 21 22 MR. PRESLEY: We're in the process of trying to 23 set up some working groups on that in 24 conjunction with one that Wanda's got, one that

I'm trying to get ready for the Test Site, so

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we're trying to --

DR. ZIEMER: Trying to find a time --

MR. PRESLEY: Right.

DR. ZIEMER: -- to schedule the meeting. Yes, okay.

The Hanford site workgroup, Hanford's on the agenda so we'll get that report later.

Los Alamos is Mark Griffon.

MR. GRIFFON: Los Alamos workgroup meeting hasn't met, either. I think one thing we, as the workgroup, want to und-- want to understand a little better is where NIOSH stands on the site profile modifications. I think they -- my understanding is from '75 on they're -- they're doing some research and further modifications and I quess -- we -- we've kind of been on hold with this and -- and -- and I -- I didn't want to push for a workgroup meeting until we had something that SC&A could actually respond to. And if things are still evolving, I don't think it's a good time for SC&A to dig in and do a lot of legwork or -- or for the workgroup to meet until we know a little better what the status is on the LANL site profile and the -maybe Jim...

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1 DR. NETON: We'd be in a better position to 2 answer that question tomorrow when Sam --3 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 4 DR. NETON: -- Glover arrives. He's intimately 5 involved with the site profile revisions, so if 6 we could defer the answer till tomorrow, that 7 would be good. 8 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. So I think we-- we're 9 anxious to move it along, but we don't want to 10 -- we -- we don't want to get ahead of 11 something that we know is being modified by 12 It doesn't make a lot of sense to -- to NIOSH. 13 spend energy now when -- when something's 14 evolving -- and maybe Joe can help me out here, 15 too. 16 MR. FITZGERALD: Just -- just to clarify --17 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 18 MR. FITZGERALD: -- I think the -- the question 19 that we had was the additional work that was 20 being done on the post-'75 SEC evaluation, 21 understanding of course that there's further 22 work that's going to be underway and we had an 23 action from the workgroup to look at that SEC. 24 But clearly with the SEC being decided through 25 '75, the question now is what do we do post-

1 '75, and I think we're in that holding pattern, 2 seeing perhaps what NIOSH is doing. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. John Mauro, did you have an additional comment on that? 4 5 I think we have a recurring theme 6 of that nature. This is also true for Fernald. 7 It's also true for Hanford. So what we have, 8 and -- and -- that -- that's I guess worth --9 worthy of keeping note of that, there are a 10 number of site profile reviews that were in the 11 closeout process when the SEC stepped in. So I think that is probably -- has eclipsed, in 12 13 effect, the -- the site profile's been more or 14 less eclipsed by the SEC. And in effect, you 15 really -- in the process of addressing I would 16 say the SEC issue, we're also simultaneously of 17 course addressing many of the site profile 18 issues. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Right. Right. Thank you. 20 next one on the list is Linde Ceramics. 21 Roessler, do you have anything there to report? 22 DR. ROESSLER: Yes, Paul? 23 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 24 DR. ROESSLER: Can you hear me okay? 25 DR. ZIEMER: Very well.

1 DR. ROESSLER: Oh, good. There's a lot of 2 noise on the line. 3 The Linde workgroup has not met recently. We met on March 26th and at that time we turned 4 5 over some work to ORAU. We had hoped to have a 6 response by June 29th. On July 9th I got a note from Chris Crawford at OCAS saying that 7 8 there will be a delay in completing the work --9 and this work involved the urinalysis data that 10 we need for the Linde review. He said when I 11 have an update, I'll let you know. 12 So that's all I know at this point. I don't 13 know if anybody's there from ORAU who can give 14 us any more information. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Well, no, there isn't, but 15 16 that -- that's similar to some of the others. There's pieces of information that we're 17 18 awaiting, again, in this particular case before 19 we can move forward. 20 Nevada Test Site, Robert Presley. 21 MR. PRESLEY: I talked to Mark Rollefor-- Mark 22 Rollefus (sic) week before last, and Mark said 23 that we are waiting still for some of the 24 technical data basis documents to be completed

so that we can go back as a working group and

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make our final decision. The holdup has been the amount of work that NIOSH has had. Hopefully we'll have something on this before our next meeting -- full Board meeting and we can put it to a vote.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. The workgroup on procedure reviews headed by Wanda Munn, and they have had a meeting and another one planned. Wanda, give us an update.

MS. MUNN: Yes, we have had -- as most of the Board members are aware, our workgroup has not met for almost a year, primarily because there was so much activity going on with respect to the material that we needed to cover. A large number of procedures were in the process of review and a great many new technical documents of one sort or another were being generated in response to some earlier work that had been SC&A, who's done an excellent job in recent months of pulling together the current matrix of the procedures that we're going to be having to address during this second go-round and during the workgroup meeting, which we had by teleconference on the 26th of June, we identified several items that were of major

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interest to us, one being the lack of clarity that many of our working group members had with respect to outstanding issues from the first batch of procedures we had gone through. Since that time Kathy Behling and other members of SC&A have provided for us an updated list of that matrix from the first group of procedures so that we are very clear on which issues need to be addressed at our upcoming meeting. we have received one piece of information from our NIOSH components with respect to the second outstanding item that we had in the current group of procedures that we have under review. So we're scheduled for a meeting -- face-toface meeting in Cincinnati on the 29th of August, with the expectation that at that time NIOSH will have had an opportunity to address more fully the outstanding issues on matrix number two. And we anticipate being able to close out, with any luck at all, virtually all of the remaining items on number one -- with luck.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Our workgroup on Rocky Flats has been very active over the last couple of months leading up to our last meeting, and

1 now they're catching their breath. 2 anything else that we need to report on --3 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, no --4 DR. ZIEMER: -- on Rocky? 5 MR. GRIFFON: -- no report at this time on 6 Rocky. DR. ZIEMER: 7 Yeah. 8 DR. MAURO: Excuse me, Dr. Ziemer, I'm sorry to 9 interrupt --10 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah --11 DR. MAURO: -- regarding --12 DR. ZIEMER: -- John --13 DR. MAURO: -- regarding the procedures, this 14 is John Mauro. 15 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 16 DR. MAURO: One -- one of the procedures that 17 are amongst the set of 45 that we're in the 18 home stretch of completing, but one very 19 important one has been delivered and that is 20 the OTIB-52 procedure regarding construction 21 workers. So that's a real special one and I 22 know lots of folks are very interested. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 24 DR. MAURO: You do have that in front of you. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Right. That was just recently

1 distributed, the review of OTIB-51 on -- or is 2 it 52 -- 52 on the construction workers. Did 3 all the Board members get that, or just the 4 workgroup? Everybody got it? Okay, thank you. 5 Workgroup on SEC issues, and that's a group 6 that's looking particularly at the 250-day 7 issue and the interpretation of that. 8 Melius is chairing that. I can report to you 9 that they have not met since our last full 10 Board meeting, so there's nothing at the moment 11 to report on that. 12 Workgroup on SEC petitions that did not qualify 13 for evaluation. I think Dr. Lockey gave us the 14 closeout report of that last time. 15 DR. LOCKEY: That's correct. 16 DR. ZIEMER: And so for all practical purposes, 17 much as we like to keep -- institutionalize 18 things, that workgroup should disappear from --19 or should be shown as workgroup emeritus or 20 something like that. 21 DR. LOCKEY: It has disappeared. 22 DR. ZIEMER: And then workgroup on worker 23 outreach, and Mike Gibson. 24 MR. GIBSON: We have not met yet, but hopefully 25 now that Rocky's done, we can have maybe a

1	teleconference call in the next few weeks and,
2	before the September meeting, have some of the
3	workgroup members attend some of these outreach
4	meetings and have something more to report
5	then.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. It appears that
7	I skipped the Savannah River Site, and I
8	already announced that the leadership of that
9	has transitioned to Mark, but I think in
10	Savannah River also there's information being
11	gathered by who's our contact on that, the -
12	- the
13	MS. CHANG: Sam and Joe.
14	DR. ZIEMER: Sam and Joe, Joe Fitzgerald,
15	and either Mark or Joe
16	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.
17	DR. ZIEMER: any comments on Savannah River
18	- -
19	MR. GRIFFON: I can
20	DR. ZIEMER: you
21	MR. GRIFFON: I can give a small I mean I
22	just took this over, and Joe can chime in if I
23	get this incorrect, but yeah, I think site
24	Savannah River is only a site profile review,
25	and we have a a status report or a interim

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report, I guess, from SC&A at this point. - we did have a classified meeting down at the Savannah River Site to look at a database, and we -- out -- out of that meeting -- I mean it -- it's actually quite interesting 'cause the database we were looking at wasn't the database we thought we were going to look at, so that's one of the things we have to resolve is this sort of database pedigree question. And out of that meeting arose several actions and I've --I've -- I volunteered to take the task of getting some action items out of that workgroup meeting and circulating them to the workgroup and to NIOSH as a reminder. I think we all understood when we left the meeting that certain parties had certain actions, but I think we need a reminder, a memo, of these actions. And I'm just getting around to finalizing that so I'm going to circulate that But I think otherwise, the interim report is out there and I think we need a faceto-face workgroup probably to work through some of the -- these questions. But we -- my first preference would be to get a sort of status report on some of these actions that were

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arranged for in the February meeting in Savannah and maybe Joe can add on if... MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, this is Joe Fitzgerald. I think the only thing I would say is that this is the first of a kind. This is a follow-up to a site profile, which we haven't done before, and it's becoming clear that as we've gone through this process that, you know, we can close some of these issues out -- and we have, in fact. Sam Glover, the workgroup and ourselves have closed out a number of issues. But there are some issues that require data, information from DOE, and so this is going to sort of have a continuum that will take a little bit of time. And what we're proposing is to go ahead and take this so-called status summary, this -- you know, work progress report, and go ahead and put that together -not do too much more work with it but, you know, make it available to the Board as here is the progress of the follow-up to this review that the Board assigned us, and we're going to continue chasing some of these remaining issues. But here's where we are now, here's what's been settled, here's what's remains,

here's some of the issues that we've looked at, and make that available and -- but then move on and work some of these other issues. So that's what we're planning to do in terms of issuing a sort of a interim report or progress report that we could make available to the Board.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: And that current draft right now is with Sam. He's looking at it from the standpoint of just looking at the status and the -- you know, ascertaining whether or not he -- he agrees and whether the workgroup's on board.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Let the record show that Dr. Melius has joined us. Welcome, Jim. Jim, we're just doing the updates on our working groups. One that we sort of reported for you, but I'll give you an opportunity to update further if you wish, it's on the SEC issues, the 250-day issues and related items.

I -- I reported that that workgroup has not met since our last meeting, and I don't think there's any other material that -- or is there some more material --

DR. MELIUS: What -- there -- there --

1 DR. ZIEMER: -- that you want to report on? 2 DR. MELIUS: There -- there is some more 3 material. Jim Neton -- we had that one meeting 4 that we had agreed to try to identify some of 5 the information, some particular cases and exposure situations fro -- at the Test -- Nevada 6 7 Test Site, and I believe that relatively 8 recently has been provided to SC&A. 9 e-mail I believe from Arjun about that. I 10 don't know, Arjun, if you want to add a little 11 bit to that. 12 DR. MAKHIJANI: No, we -- we're -- we've sort 13 of begun looking at it, but we don't have 14 anything substantive to report. Jim --15 DR. ZIEMER: But you have received the document 16 from -- from NIOSH and so on. 17 DR. MAKHIJANI: We did -- we did receive the 18 document --19 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 20 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- from NIOSH, so --21 DR. ZIEMER: And then -- so the -- the 22 workgroup will be awaiting SC&A response --23 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 24 DR. ZIEMER: -- for that. All right. Thank 25 you for that update.

1	MR. PRESLEY: Hey, Paul?
2	DR. ZIEMER: Yes
3	MR. PRESLEY: I just received
4	DR. ZIEMER: Bob Presley.
5	MR. PRESLEY: I just received an e-mail from
6	Gen, and she asked that everybody please try to
7	speak into the mikes. She's having a hard time
8	hearing.
9	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Gen, we'll try
10	to speak up, but we had trouble this morning
11	with people at the on the phones hearing us,
12	as well. It may have something to do with the
13	equipment here, we don't know really.
14	DR. ROESSLER: It is a lot of clicking every
15	now and then.
16	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, I I think that's some
17	background on the line. We're not hearing at
18	this end at all.
19	DR. ROESSLER: Yeah, I think if people on the
20	line could mute their phones, that would help.
21	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah.
22	DR. ROESSLER: Thanks.
23	DR. ZIEMER: If you are listening by phone, if
24	you're not speaking, mute your phone so that we
25	don't pick up the background noises. Thank

you.

Any other comments on the workgroup? We're going to pick up the dose reconstruction subcommittee report right after the break. So let's take our break now and then we'll pick up at that point.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken from 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.)

DR. ZIEMER: We're now ready to reconvene, if you would take your seats, please.

(Pause)

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

We're going to continue with the agenda item which is called Working Group Reports, and under that category, Working Group Reports, we also include the report of our subcommittee.

We have one subcommittee, which is the Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction. That subcommittee met this morning under the direction of its chair, Mark Griffon, and so we're -- we're going to ask Mark to give us an update on the activities of the dose reconstruction subcommittee. And also I believe they have some recommendations for us today, so Mark, let -- let's hear from you on

the dose reconstruction subcommittee.

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MR. GRIFFON: Okay. Yeah, a lot of -- a lot of the folks in the room now were here for the earlier subcommittee, but I will go through -a fairly brief subcommittee meeting this morning. We did talk about mainly three topics. One was the blind reviews for the dose reconstruction process. The second was the advanced versus basic reviews that we wanted to -- to see going forward, whether we needed to further look at the original scope of the advanced reviews and see if we needed to integrate more of that into the future advanced reviews. And finally just a status update on the -- all the sets of reviews that we've been doing and where they stand and where they're -where -- where we're going in the near future. On the first topic with the blind reviews, we had -- we had discussed this at previous meetings and I think we sort of had some general discussions on how to -- how we want -wanted to conduct the blind reviews. is in our original contract with SC&A to have SC&A conduct blind reviews. We haven't done any to this point, so we -- we had discussed

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sort of the -- the need to do them, how we would go about them and the process for a sort of case selection. And out of this -- out of this morning's subcommittee meeting we came up with a recommendation from the subcommittee to the Board to consider, and I quess I can just read that -- that recommendation out and then we can -- we can discuss it from there. The subcommittee recommends that the Board should task SC&A with conducting two blind reviews, both being done with two different approaches. The first approach would be a dose reconstruction using available NIOSH tools, and the second approach would be a dose reconstruction using best health physics practices without the use of NIOSH tools but in accordance with the letter and intent of the statute and the regulations. And we were -- we also mentioned that -- or I guess part of the motion was that this be conducted as part of the '07 -- FY '07 activities, at least initiated in '07. It may not be completed in '07 -- probably won't be completed in '07.

DR. ZIEMER: So that is the motion?

MR. GRIFFON: That's the motion, yes.

1 DR. ZIEMER: And for clarity, by '07 activities 2 you're referring to the tasking of our 3 contractor, SC&A, in terms of -- of that activity. 5 Correct, yeah. MR. GRIFFON: 6 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. That motion doesn't require 7 a second since it comes from a subcommittee. 8 It's on the floor for discussion. 9 Wanda? 10 MS. MUNN: Further clarification, perhaps I 11 missed it, but our discussion was indicating 12 that these blind reviews were going to take 13 place from raw data, specifically --14 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 15 MS. MUNN: -- and that was -- I did not hear 16 that incorporated in the motion. 17 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I -- I should -- I was 18 trying to be brief with the motion, but when I 19 -- I can expand that the -- these two 20 approaches, the first approach would be a DR --21 dose reconstruction using available NIOSH 22 tools, but -- but the initial data that -- that 23 we give or that -- that SC&A gets in this blind review process would be the exact same data 24

that a dose reconstructor at NIOSH would

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receive. In other words, it would be the raw DOE records, along with the interview and other correspondence, but it would not include any of the analysis that NIOSH did in reconstructing dose. So it was just -- just be the raw data and the interview and other -- other sort of administrative information and -- and that would be -- you know, that would be what they were provided up front.

In option -- in option B, they would be given that same set of information, but then they -instead of using the NIOSH workbooks and procedures and tools, they would just use basically the -- good health physics practices. And part of the -- part of the rationale for that is we want to -- this is to sort of test the -- one of our charters, which is the scientific validity of the dose reconstruction program, so you know, if it -- it could work very well and be consistent with NIOSH's output if they use the same tools, but what if they just went back to basics and said okay, we're not going to use some of the -- some of the spreadsheets that NIOSH uses, for instance, have fairly sophisticated approaches for

calculating uncertainties and incorporating them into the dose estimates. If you just -- if you're going to do a best -- best estimate using best health physics practices, sort of going back to the basics and using a calculator to run your numbers, you know, you might not have all the sophistication in the uncertainty analysis, but -- but you -- you know, you might -- you'll get a reasonable comparison with these other methods, as well. And -- and then it's sort of -- you know, it's another way to validate is NIOSH's method scientifically robust.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Does that answer your
question, Wanda?

MS. MUNN: Yes, it does.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. And Dr. Melius?

DR. MELIUS: Yeah, my concern would be why only a sample of two? That seems awfully small to make a comparison or to reach any -- if we're trying to understand either the validity or which approach is -- is better or more appropriate to do, I'm not sure what we're going to conclude with a, you know, cell size of one on each side. And it seems to me we've

postponed doing those -- doing these for quite some time. I think the blind reviews have, you know, potentially significant value and I think they're -- is, as we had originally discussed, a significant part of -- of us as a Board meeting our charge in the legislation to evaluate the dose reconstruction process. So I guess I'm a little puzzled why only -- are we starting with two, and particularly why are starting with two and splitting them into, you know, two different approaches and what are we -- where do we go from there? I mean...

DR. ZIEMER: Let me respond in part, and I'm not on the subcommittee but I did listen to their deliberations. I would look on this as a pilot study. They wanted to try a couple and - and -- and then see if thi-- is this the approach we want to use for blind review.

We've not done blind reviews, and there's some question as to how they should be done. I think, as I understood it, they were going to evaluate this immediately after so they could determine what additional number might be needed and if indeed this is the approach that should be used. But --

1 DR. MELIUS: But -- but --2 DR. ZIEMER: -- perhaps Mark should --3 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, that -- that was the only -4 - the justification was -- you know, this --5 let's try this out and see how this works. I 6 understand your concern of two is not a very --7 very large sample to try something and see if 8 it works. 9 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, 'cause -- if I can just --10 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 11 DR. MELIUS: -- I mean if it -- the desire is 12 to compare the -- get some estimate of the amount of work time that would be required and 13 14 sort of the budget and how much -- well, budget 15 and time we need to commit on the part of SC&A, 16 I also don't think that a -- you know, a sample 17 of, you know, one from each method is going to 18 -- or approach is going to be adequate because 19 it really is -- lot's going to depend on your 20 selection of the cases, how, you know, 21 complicated their -- their exposure history is 22 and what they were exposed to and so forth, so 23 I guess --MR. GRIFFON: Well --24 25 DR. MELIUS: -- I -- I -- I'm -- I'm puzzled

why we're only committing at this point to 2 doing two, I guess is the thing. It seems to 3 me we need to -- we've delayed this long enough 4 and we ought to be thinking about -- 'bout 5 doing more. If it's a budget issue, then let's 6 talk about it in terms of budget. If it -- if 7 it's an issue of method, I guess I'm a little 8 concerned at the end of it how -- how are we 9 going to know which one is better, or more 10 appropriate? 11 MR. GRIFFON: We -- we do -- just for 12 clarification, we were saying two cases and use 13 both methods on both cases, but --14 DR. MELIUS: Yeah, even so --15 MR. GRIFFON: -- still -- still, the numbers 16 are small, yeah. 17 DR. MELIUS: Yeah. 18 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 19 DR. LOCKEY: Mark, let me ask you a question. 20 If -- if the two cases were done in a blind 21 fashion and they come out similar, does that 22 answer a question; or if they come out 23 dissimilar, does that answer a question? 24 What's -- will be the next step in either of 25 those outcomes?

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1 MR. GRIFFON: I -- I -- I think -- I think --2 I'm not sure that -- that -- I guess 3 that's part of why we wanted to keep a small 4 number as we're not sure what outcome we're 5 going to get out of this. But I think part of what we're going to find out is -- is 6 7 information of -- of not just the final result, 8 but information so-- you know, along the way of 9 -- of how -- what we found out in doing the 10 dose reconstructions each way, so ... 11 DR. LOCKEY: So perhaps the process is -- is --12 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah --13 DR. LOCKEY: -- as important as the outcome 14 here, and then take next steps? 15 MR. GRIFFON: That's at least what I think --16 DR. LOCKEY: Okay. 17 MR. GRIFFON: -- at this point, but -- you 18 know, and then maybe we -- you know, we do need 19 a larger sample eventually. I think we 20 budgeted for two blind reviews for each year, 21 didn't we, initially? 22 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, the budget -- we're budgeted 23 this fiscal year for two blind reviews, and 24 we're budgeted next year I think for two, 25 although we haven't approved next year's budget

1 and that could certainly change. But John 2 described for the group how they would approach 3 this in terms of internally making sure the two 4 things were done completely separate, and you 5 may want to describe that. MR. GRIFFON: Well, I think we know. 6 7 DR. MELIUS: I guess my concern is not hearing 8 the methods or -- or about the particular 9 methods involved. It's -- I'm trying to get a 10 sense is the subcommittee -- are we committed 11 to continuing to do blind reviews or -- or are 12 we --MS. MUNN: 13 Yes. 14 DR. MELIUS: -- going to do two and just stop 15 and say -- and we're trying to evaluate whether 16 they're worth doing because --17 MR. GRIFFON: No, I --18 DR. MELIUS: -- then I have a real concern that 19 the -- the sample size just isn't big enough 20 and that we're fooling ourselves if we think we 21 can reach conclusions. If we're trying to reach out -- you know, work out what's the best 22 23 approach to use --24 MR. GRIFFON: That's what I think. 25 DR. MELIUS: -- then -- then, you know, I quess

1 I can understand a little bit better and I'm a 2 little bit more comfortable with sort of this 3 pilot test and then moving --4 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I'm not sure I'm -- I'm not 5 sure I'm speaking for the whole subcommittee, but -- but I -- my intent was that we'd choose 6 7 a small sample size to work out how we want to 8 do these blind reviews, and we are committed --9 I mean the original scope says these blind 10 reviews and we estimated two per year --11 DR. LOCKEY: Yeah. 12 MR. GRIFFON: -- and I think we're still 13 committed to doing more of these, but we just 14 don't want to assign ten and then find out, you 15 know, we went about this all wrong. We wasted 16 a lot of -- so we want to -- we want to try to 17 refine it after these first -- this pilot sort 18 of --19 DR. MELIUS: Okay. 20 MR. GRIFFON: -- test. 21 DR. MELIUS: Okay. That helps. 22 MR. GRIFFON: Sorry. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Other comments or questions? 24 Larry Elliott has a comment. 25 MR. ELLIOTT: I've -- I've listened to the

deliberation on blind reviews from the start of the program, if you'll recall. I'm really interested in what you do with this and have -- it's been, you know, my advice to you all to get on with it and do it because I think there's a lot to be gained from -- from this examination.

I -- I would like to challenge the Board here to -- to come to grips with what are the questions that you're trying to answer in a blind review, because I think there's two obvious ones. One obvious one that you've been thinking of all along, you know, how well did NIOSH do in reconstructing the dose for a given claim using their approaches, their -- their -- their tools. And I -- I think there's many more questions that could be asked. If you put your questions down, maybe then you can reflect upon what you see in your review process and maybe we can see some answers.

To me it's very interesting because NIOSH -when you talk about basic health physics
principles, Mark, that's what we feel we have
based this whole program on, and that's what we
have done in the development of our tools.

We've used basic health physics principles, good industrial hygiene practices and understanding of exposure scenarios. And where we needed to draw assumptions, we've tried to make those assumptions reasonable and claimant favorable in the context of a compensation program that requires us to do -- do all of this in as timely a manner as we possibly can to treat all the claims.

And so, you know, one of the questions could be is there another approach that gets the job done with more accuracy and in a quicker time frame. I'm all ears.

So I'm -- I'm just -- I don't want to be belligerent here, but I really think that I don't want to see this opportunity missed in blind reviews. I think they are important. It is, to me, one of the ultimate external peer reviews that we could ask for. Can some other health physicist pick up a claim, with the claim information that's been developed as a case file, and come out with a dose reconstruction in a timely manner that gives a compensation decision that is accurate. That's what we've been asked to do in this law and

that's what we've been striving to do from day one.

So I -- you know, sorry to be preaching here, but that's what I would say to you.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Good comment. Jim, you have an additional comment?

DR. MELIUS: Yeah. Let me -- since we're talking about the philosophy of why we're doing these and so forth, and I appreciate Larry's comments, but another reason to do blind reviews was to -- to assure that NIOSH is obtaining all the necessary and available information for doing a -- a dose reconstruction. And those of us who are original members of the Board remember that we spent a lot of time arguing and -- and -- about whether or not we would include independent interviews of the claimants as -- as part of this process. And I'm not necessarily bringing that issue up again, but -- but I do think that that's the -- the other aspect of the need for doing blind reviews, and I think, you know, that that is also very important that we provide some sort of verification that all the information that was appropriate and relevant

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to a dose reconstruction was -- was obtained, to the extent that we are capable of doing that in our audit. And again another reason for I think the need to go on with this process and to move it along.

I -- I -- that's a very MR. GRIFFON: interesting comment 'cause we had the same comment during the subcommittee from Arjun -or John. And I think what is very clear to me now is that the subcommi -- I think I would offer that the subcommittee draft a set of qoals for -- I -- I don't think it should slow this motion, necessarily, 'cause I think we could start the process of -- of -- of doing this work. But in the meantime, I think the subcommittee, parallel to this, should draft goals. And before SC&A gets the assignment, obviously we would have these -- these goals discussed and finalized, but goals for this blind review process. I think that is important.

The -- the one thing I want to say, I -- Jim, I think the point you just made is a very important goal of our dose review program, but I think earlier this morning I said that I

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didn't think it was part of our blind review process that that -- that item that you just mentioned, I tried to capture in the advanced review section and -- and what I would see as something that we haven't covered in our advanced reviews in the past. My concern on doing that with a blind review is -- you know -- well, I just don't think we can capture in the blind review -- we -- we want to compare apples and apples, I think, and we want to have -- have the same information being used by the dose reconstructor from -- I guess it's answering different questions, so I think we should -- should set out what we want to answer, but you know, in that case we're saying give the NIOSH dose reconstructor all the same information as you're giving SC&A and see what kind of answers we get as far as -- as dose estimates. I -- I -- but I do want to say that that goal that you just mentioned I think is -is one major one that I mentioned in our advanced review that I don't think we've fully captured, that -- that question of -- and people that were in the subcommittee meeting earl -- earlier this morning know that I

mentioned the data gathering section. I'll -I'll hand out our original scope, I have extra
copies here. Data gathering, part of it was
did -- did NIOSH include all relevant
information from all sources, and I don't think
SC&A in their audits thus far have sort of
drilled down to examine that question. But I
was capturing that in sort of the advanced
review questions, not in the blind review
questions. But, you know, that -- that's sort
of my fo--

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, Jim, you -- additional
comment?

DR. MELIUS: I would just argue that it should be part of both 'cause I -- and I think just even to address the issue that Larry raised, is there a more efficient way of conducting a -- the dose reconstruction process, and I don't think you can consider that without considering the totality information that was available or should have been available for a particular dose -- dose reconstruction. And if someone missed the availability of certain types of information, that could very well mean that the process was, you know, less efficient or -- as

well as less accurate. So I would just argue they're part of both. I don't think one can do a full evaluation of -- of whether all the informa-- you know, NIOSH is obtaining all the information necessary and available for doing dose reconstructions as part of the blind reviews. I think that takes something more and that's what I think you were getting at when you were talking about the advanced reviews -- MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.

DR. MELIUS: -- but either way, I think it
needs to go forward. I would just argue that
you've included as part -- I think it's
inevitable as part of a blind review that you - you look into that.

DR. ZIEMER: Well, one part of a blind review might be that the -- the dose reconstructor in this case, whether it's using NIOSH method or - or basic health physics principles might, as part of their findings, say there's insufficient information in the file to address some particular question. Not that they necessarily would have to pursue it at that point, but it could be a type of finding that might emerge.

1 DR. MELIUS: Uh-huh. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Additional comments? 3 (No responses) 4 Okay. We have before us the motion, which is 5 to approve, as part of this year's tasking of SC&A, to get underway with two blind reviews. 6 7 One to be -- well, both to be done in two ways, 8 one using the -- basically what we'll call the 9 NIOSH methodology, the other using basic health 10 physics principles. Is that the -- the thrust 11 of the motion? I -- make sure we all --12 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 13 DR. ZIEMER: -- understand what the motion is. 14 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, and -- and I just --15 DR. ZIEMER: So two reviews, each done two 16 ways. 17 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 18 DR. ZIEMER: And -- and John Mauro described 19 for the subcommittee how they would do that and 20 make sure internally that the two groups doing 21 these weren't talking to each other to give 22 each other clues. They would truly be blind 23 from each other, as well. 24 Board, are you ready to then vote on this 25 motion?

1	All in favor, aye?
2	(Affirmative responses)
3	Those opposed, no?
4	(No responses)
5	Abstentions?
6	(No responses)
7	Gen Roessler, are you on the line?
8	DR. ROESSLER: I'm on the line and I voted aye.
9	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Then
10	UNIDENTIFIED: Aye.
11	DR. ZIEMER: Was that Gen twice? Did you
12	DR. ROESSLER: No.
13	DR. ZIEMER: vote twice, Gen?
14	DR. ROESSLER: No, that was somebody else.
15	DR. ZIEMER: It sounded like a female voice. I
16	only recognized
17	DR. ROESSLER: It did, but it wasn't me.
18	DR. ZIEMER: Gen as being on the phone.
19	Then the motion passes and we will so charge
20	SC&A with proceeding with that.
21	And David Staudt, are you Staudt, still on
22	the line from this morning, our contractor
23	(sic)?
24	(No responses)
25	Apparently not, but I think he's aware of the

1	recommendation that was going to be made.
2	Mark, do you have any other comments or on
3	the other issues and
4	MR. GRIFFON: (Unintelligible) items I do,
5	yeah.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Go ahead.
7	MR. GRIFFON: Just going to hand around I
8	think some people got this this morning. It's
9	the same thing I handed around the
10	subcommittee, but I for people who didn't
11	see it, this is the there's a four-page
12	document coming around and it's got the
13	first two pa first two and a half pages are
14	the original
15	DR. ZIEMER: Are these are these available
16	for the public, as well, do we know?
17	MR. GRIFFON: Do we
18	DR. ZIEMER: Did we make extra copies?
19	MR. GRIFFON: We made some extras. We have
20	some extras here. We can make
21	DR. ZIEMER: If anyone didn't get one and needs
22	one, we'll provide them.
23	MR. GRIFFON: We can make them available, yeah.
24	The first two and a half pages are the original
25	scope of the original scope for the dose

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reconstruction reviews, and first item says basic review, and it gives the subheadings. Then advanced review is on page two, and then half-way down page two I have added this in -this discussion below, and that's probably where -- where I'll focus you right now, just for purposes of discussion, the scope which needs to be covered in future advanced reviews. And this certainly was just a discussion document in the subcommittee. We didn't come to any formal motion at -- at this point, but -- and I developed this for discussion from the subcommittee, so we're -- we're just beginning to discuss this. But these items A, and then on page three, B and C, you'll see are part of that original scope for the advanced reviews. And I added the underlined sections to sort of highlight what I felt were some -- you know, some key phrases that I don't think thus far in our dose reconstruction reviews that we really focused on these things. We've probably been doing, I think, what -- what John Mauro has characterized as realistic reviews, probably more than the basic but missing some of these components of the advanced review.

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And this morning we just sort of kicked in -kicked off this topic, but I -- I asked the other subcommittee members, and we'll come back to the Board with a proposal on this, but I asked the other subcommittee members to look at this and consider which items we want to add for future advanced reviews. And I think there's a couple of considerations, and at the bottom of page four I sort of outline some of those considerations because if you look at item A, when we drafted this we didn't really have a lot of site profiles. I don't even think we had a methodology for reviewing the site profiles at that point. Some of the things in site (sic) A I think it -- it could be easily argued that if we're doing a robust site profile review, some of -- of items A-1, 2 and 3 may not be as important in a dose reconstruction review.

On the other hand, there's a lot of sites for which there are no site profiles or the Board is not doing a site profile review. And so for some of those cases it may be relevant to say let's tag this one as an advanced review and let's make sure we capture some of these

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advanced scopes that I've underlined here and highlighted. So we haven't come to any conclusions on this, but I thought that -- we -- we haven't sort -- we -- the subcommittee's not offering any recommendation at this point, but we are planning to draft language to better define what the FY '08 advanced reviews will be for SC&A. And also sort of the -- the mechanics of how we go about this, how -- for example, we -- we may have sort of an iterative step where we -- we may define something in -- in -- initially as an advanced review. SC&A may open up the full case file and say, you know what, I know you wanted an advanced review on this but it really doesn't make sense for the following reason and, you know, it would be better off just to treat this one as a basic review. Or vice versa. So sometimes when you open up these case files and look at the case, all the facts of the case, you have a different sort of view of it than when you just look at the case statistics. You know, was it a best estimate versus an over or underestimate, or things like that are sometimes not -- don't fully capture the -- the

1 essence of the cases. So we -- we may have an 2 iterative process, and that's sort of the 3 mechanics of how -- how we put this in place. So we've -- we -- we on the subcommittee are --4 5 are planning on meeting in September -- late -late August or early September and drafting --6 7 or refining this scope or -- and also outlining 8 the mechanics of how we will put this into 9 place for FY '08 advanced reviews, and that's 10 sort of where we stand on that at this point, 11 no -- no real recommendations to the Board. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, so no action required, this is for information. Are there -- are there 13 14 questions for Mark or discussion on this? 15 MR. PRESLEY: Well --16 DR. ZIEMER: Mr. Presley. 17 MR. PRESLEY: From the meeting this morning, 18 Mark's going to go ahead and e-mail this to the 19 -- to the working group (sic) members for a 20 comment, and then we'll -- I presume -- get 21 back together as a -- a working group (sic) on 22 that. 23 MR. GRIFFON: Yes. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Right. And at some point will 25 come with a formal recommendation to the Board.

1 MR. GRIFFON: Ho-- not at some point. 2 Hopefully in the Aug-- in the October meeting. 3 We want to move this along, so --4 DR. ZIEMER: I consider that at some point in 5 the -- okay, very good. Thank you. 6 comments or questions? 7 (No responses) 8 Okay, thank you very much. 9 MR. GRIFFON: I would -- I would -- if you want 10 me to give a quick update on the case status, 11 it --12 DR. ZIEMER: Sure, yeah, do that. 13 MR. GRIFFON: -- very quick, just to run down -14 - the only other thing we did in the 15 subcommittee was status of the case reviews, 16 and we are still working on the fourth set of 17 We have some outstanding issues on the cases. 18 fourth set. A sort of reanalysis was done by 19 NIOSH on -- on some cases, and SC&A now has 20 that, but -- but needs a little more time 21 before we're ready to come back to our -- our 22 comment resolution process. 23 We -- we are close to clos-- closing out the 24 fifth set of -- of cases, sort of at the same 25 stage, although not as many difficult issues

left on the table. But we went through the resolution process and we're at sort of final closeout. Our hope is that in the next -- in this September -- late August/early September meeting we can also sort of finalize the fourth and fifth set of cases. 7 The sixth set of cases is -- a matrix has been

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finalized by SC&A and we're ready to bring that into the workgroup process, and hopefully -that may even be on the agenda for -- for that meeting, if we have time.

The seventh set of cases SC&A is -- is now completing the review and they're planning within the next two, three weeks to contact the Board teams and have the conference calls with the Board members on individual cases. then subsequent to that, a matrix would -would be brought forward to the subcommittee the same way.

And finally the eighth set of cases, we just selected these cases. NIOSH is -- is putting together the cases to send to -- to SC&A. haven't received those yet, but they will begin work on that and that'll be the -- that's the final set for your FY '07 budget. Right?

Yeah, John is nodding yes, so...

And I guess that's it unless you -- you said you had the teams for the eighth set, are you --

DR. ZIEMER: For the eighth set, there are 30 cases that NI-- or that will be reviewed in that group, and I have assigned the -- the teams are -- these are teams of two so there are six review teams of two people. Each team will have five cases to review. I'll distribute those assignments at our workgroup meeting Thursday, so those are ready to go.

UPDATE ON SEC PETITIONS

Okay. Now we're a little bit ahead of schedule and, as usual, we try to be flexible and we have an item from -- if we look ahead, an item that we can pick up at this point. It's -- it's from Thursday afternoon's schedule. It's just a review of SEC petitions upcoming -- wait a minute, status of SEC petitions, where is that?

MR. RUTHERFORD: It's actually scheduled for Thursday afternoon at 2:30 or something, 3:30?

DR. ZIEMER: 2:45 -- 2:45 is -- is the item, status of upcoming SEC petitions. LaVon

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Rutherford is prepared to present that as simply a report, an update on where we stand on the petition process, numbers and so on, so LaVon has agreed to present that now, so --

MR. RUTHERFORD: Thank you --

DR. ZIEMER: -- proceed.

MR. RUTHERFORD: -- Dr. Ziemer, and Board and Some of the slides will be -- look funny because they'll say we talked about something at this Board meeting, but we haven't really talked about it -- you'll notice that. Again, this is the status of upcoming SEC petitions. We do this -- we've done this periodically, and we try to do it every Board meeting but sometimes there's too much on plate. We do this to provide the Board an update of existing SEC petitions and also to identify some 83.14s we're working on. We do this -- this is ho-- this is done to help the Board in preparations for upcoming working group meetings and upcoming Board meetings. To date, since the Rule was approved in May of 2004, we have had 93 SEC petitions. nine petitions that are in the qualification phase at this time. We have 40 petitions that

have qualified for evaluation, and of those 40,
32 NIOSH has completed evaluations. We have
eight that are in the evaluation process and we

have 39 that did not qualify.

Let me restate something. I said petitions in the qualification process is nine, meaning they haven't qualified yet at this time, and we have eight that we are actually working on at this time. And the numbers may seem weird to you because it doesn't seem like we've had that many, but if you remember, we do merge petitions at times. If you remember back on the Iowa evaluation, we actually merged four petitions, so one evaluation may have covered four petitions -- or three or four petitions. I want to talk about existing evaluations that we've completed our evaluation report and those -- that report is with the Board awaiting recommendation.

We have Chapman Valve, the Chapman Valve evaluation report was approved in August of 2006, and NIOSH presented our evaluation in September of 2006. The Advisory Board established a working group and the working group met and presented their findings at the

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May, 2007 Board meeting and a decision was made to hold off their recommendation until after the petitioner had received the SC&A report from -- from their review of our evaluation. We plan to discuss that -- I believe it's on the schedule to be discussed at this Board

We have Blockson Chemical. Blockson Chemical -- NIOSH completed their evaluation in September of 2006, their initial evaluation. presented our evaluation at the December, 2006 Board meeting. At that Board meeting it was recognized that the evaluation did not cover all of the actual covered exposures for the Blockson Chemical site, so we pulled back that evaluation, revised it, looked at the additional exposure scenarios. We reissued the evaluation report in July, earlier this month, and we plan to provide an update at this Board meeting. A working group was established at that December meeting.

We have the Fernald or Feed Materials Production Center site petition. completed our evaluation in November of 2006. We presented that evaluation at the February

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Board meeting in Cincinnati, the February, 2007 Board meeting. The Advisory Board established a workgroup to review the evaluation report and in May of 2007 SC&A issued a draft review of that evaluation report to the Board. review by that working group is still ongoing. Bethlehem Steel, the evaluation report for the Bethlehem Steel was approved and issued to the petitioners and the Board on February of 2007. NIOSH presented their evaluation at the May, 2007 Advisory Board meeting. A decision was made by the Advisory Board to hold off until some additional information could be provided by NIOSH, to hold off till the next Board meeting. I believe that's planned to be discussed at this Board meeting. Sandia National Lab Livermore, we completed our evaluation in March of 2007. We iss-- or actually we presented our evaluation at the -at the May Advisory Board meeting. However, just before that Advisory Board meeting we received new information from the petitioner which that new information brought into question some of the evaluation we had done at that time, and so the Board asked NIOSH to go

1 back and review that new information and 2 provide an update to -- to the Board. And we 3 plan on actually revi-- actually doing a 4 supplement to the evaluation report and issuing 5 that supplement in the very near future. 6 will prese-- present that supplement at the 7 October Board meeting. 8 Hanford early years, we actually discussed this 9 at -- back in the -- the February Board meeting 10 in Cincinnati. The Hanford petition was a very 11 large petition, number of years. We determined 12 the best way to handle the Hanford petition was to break that down into more of a manageable 13 14 approach of evaluating the early years at 15 Hanford where there were significant questions 16 that were brought up that -- that were somewhat 17 different than the later years. So we -- we 18 broke that into two separate evaluations. 19 The Hanford early years, we completed that 20 evaluation on May 18th and -- 2007, and we plan 21 to present that evaluation at this Board 22 meeting. 23 Y-12 is actually a petition that was an -- it 24 was initially not qualified by NIOSH and we

went through the qualification phase -- or went

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through the phase to be qualified and we -- we closed the petition, they didn't meet the basis. The Administrative Review Panel reviewed that one. This is one of the ones that the actual working group looked at earlier. This -- and the work-- the Administrative Review Panel recommended that we qualify this petition because they felt that we had not provided enough information back to the petitioner.

We went through the evaluation of this petition. We've issued the evaluation report on June of -- June of 2007. We plan to present that evaluation at the October, 2007 Board meeting.

There is one I -- I've left off here, and it's kind of funny because I'm the one presenting this one tomorrow, the Ames petition. We have a -- a second Ames petition that qualified a while back and we've completed the evaluation on that. This is a petition for 1955 through 1970. It's a very specific class, focusing on maintenance workers, sheet metal workers. We completed that evaluation in June -- or May/June time frame and we plan on presenting

1 that evaluation tomorrow. 2 We have a couple of sites that are still in the 3 evaluation process. 4 Hanford, as I discussed earlier, we completed 5 the early years' portion of the Hanford 6 evaluation. The other years, 1947 on to 1990, 7 we're on the pace to complete that evaluation 8 in September, and we plan on presenting that 9 second evaluation at the October, 2007 Board 10 meeting. 11 We have a petition for NUMEC that we are --12 it's currently in review processes, and we --13 we plan on presen-- or completing that and 14 approving that evaluation in the near future, 15 and presenting at the October, 2007 Board 16 meeting. 17 We had a Nevada Test Site petition that we're 18 evaluating that was for the actual years 1963 19 to '92. It was -- it was the underground 20 testing -- was one of the key elements. We 21 actually are on schedule to complete that 22 evaluation in August of 2007 and we will 23 present that evaluation at the October Board 24 meeting.

Lawrence Livermore National Lab, this is

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1 actually an 83-- 83.14 that we're working on. 2 We're on schedule right now to complete the 3 evaluation in early October. However, if we 4 can get that done earlier, we will -- we will 5 present it at the October Board meeting. 6 There -- there is -- since I've prepared this, 7 we had two petitions that we're working on from 8 the Mound facil -- Mound site. They are 9 actually 91 and 92, if I remember correctly. 10 Those petitions are qual -- will qualify. 11 That's for a pretty large period. The actual 12 letter should go out this week for qualifying 13 those petitions, so that'll be another actual 14 petition we will be evaluating. 15 SEC sites, potential 83.14s that -- that we are 16 considering, there are a number of 83.14 sites 17 that we'd actually identified and we started 18 through the process. However, resource 19 constraints have -- have slowed the 83.14 20 process down. We have -- you know, with the 21 resource constraints that we have, we focused 22 our efforts on the 83.13s to ensure that we --23 you know, in hopes we can meet the 180-day 24 requirement for those. 25 And that's it. Ouestions?

1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, LaVon. Robert, 2 do you have a question? No. 3 Mark Griffon. 4 MR. GRIFFON: On -- on this -- on the table 5 there, your next-to-last slide, I guess, LaVon 6 7 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yeah. 8 MR. GRIFFON: -- for the Hanford one, qualified 9 11/08/06 and you're expecting a report by 10 September '07. This -- this says '47 through 11 '90. Was -- was this like for the later years 12 separated or for the... 13 MR. RUTHERFORD: What we did was we broke down 14 the 19-- early -- 1942 to 1946 because of the 15 specific issue focusing on DuPont records. 16 removed that from the -- and separated out into 17 two evaluations. So we completed that Hanford 18 early years, and now the '47 to '90 will be 19 completed in a second evaluation. 20 MR. GRIFFON: Okay, '47 through '90 is the --21 is the later years. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 23 MR. GRIFFON: And in the September '07 -- I 24 guess I'm reflecting on the time -- total time 25 period for --

1 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. 2 MR. GRIFFON: -- review. Is that meeting your 3 cri--MR. RUTHERFORD: No, it's not, and actually if 5 you remember back in the February Board meeting 6 of 2007 at Cincinnati, I identified at that 7 time that we would not meet the 180-day 8 requirement for the Hanford petition because of 9 the -- the enormous amount of information and -10 - and documentation that we would have to 11 review and the large class period. 12 recognized early on when we developed the --13 our -- our schedule and approach for that 14 evaluation that we would not make it. 15 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Other questions or 16 comments? 17 MR. GRIFFON: On the -- one -- one other 18 On the Y-12 --19 MR. RUTHERFORD: '58 and '59? 20 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, '59 to '59 statisticians, 21 you mentioned that the workgroup's discussed 22 this already. I don't think the workgroup 23 discussed this pet --24 MR. RUTHERFORD: No, no --25 MR. GRIFFON: Oh, I thought --

1 MR. RUTHERFORD: I -- did I say that? 2 MR. GRIFFON: I thought you did. 3 MR. RUTHERFORD: No, actually if -- this petition was a -- a -- again, it was under 4 5 Administrative Review. It went through our 6 Administrative --7 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 8 MR. RUTHERFORD: -- Review Panel and they 9 recommended that the petition be qualified and 10 we moved forward after that in the evaluation 11 phase. 12 MR. ELLIOTT: But you did say the working group 13 -- this is Dr. Lockey's working group --14 MR. RUTHERFORD: Oh, yes. 15 MR. GRIFFON: Oh. 16 MR. ELLIOTT: -- read through --17 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. 18 MR. GRIFFON: Oh. 19 MR. ELLIOTT: -- read through this particular -20 21 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. 22 MR. ELLIOTT: -- petition and the -- the 23 documentation that was developed on it at that 24 time. 25 MR. RUTHERFORD: Right, actually we -- this --

1 MR. GRIFFON: Not -- not the Y-12 working 2 group, the --3 MR. RUTHERFORD: No, no, this was actually pointed out -- this went to Administrative 4 5 Review before Dr. Lockey's group met, and we 6 identified to Dr. Lockey's group -- working 7 group that it was in Admin Review, and the 8 recommendations that came out of the working 9 group were actually consistent with the -- the 10 findings by the Admin Review Panel, as well, 11 so... 12 DR. ZIEMER: All right. 13 MR. RUTHERFORD: That -- the Y-12 one is -- you 14 know, we'll bring it up just because of the 15 fact that it's unique. This is the first time 16 that we are going to actually discuss a 17 petition that's qualified based on a discrete 18 incident versus a -- it -- it was a --19 the petitioner identified that a discrete inci-20 - or acute exposure occurred and the Admin 21 Review Panel qualified the petition based on 22 that. So I recommend you read that one really 23 close. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Other comments, questions?

MR. GRIFFON:

I got...

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1	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, Mark, go ahead.
2	MR. GRIFFON: Just just a a follow-up on
3	this this time frame question with Hanford.
4	I mean since we are in Hanford here, I I
5	expect that there's going to be some concern
6	that we didn't meet or NIOSH didn't meet the
7	180-day
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: Sure.
9	MR. GRIFFON: and and you're I don't
10	hear much of a justification other than that it
11	was a hard, complicated site.
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: You know, I think
13	MR. ELLIOTT: We're not offering we're not
14	offering any
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: No.
16	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: justification. In February in
18	Mason the Mason, Ohio meeting we
19	identified the issue for you all and told you -
20	-
21	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
22	MR. ELLIOTT: how we were going to manage it
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24	MR. RUTHERFORD: Right.
25	MR. ELLIOTT: that we were going to evaluate

1 that petition in -- in two separate pieces, and 2 we would make -- our intention was clearly 3 stated; we would bring forward one of those 4 evaluation reports within the 180-day mark --5 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yeah. 6 MR. ELLIOTT: -- and we're going to do the 7 second one within another 180 days. 8 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yeah. 9 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 10 MR. RUTHERFORD: I think one of the things I'd 11 like to point out is, you know, just with the 12 process of the 180 days. And you know, you've 13 got to recognize the fact that different sites, 14 time periods -- I mean the -- the schedule for 15 completion of these evaluations, you know, is -16 - is affected by that, so... 17 DR. ZIEMER: The -- the legislation -- or not 18 the legislation, but the 180-day issue, there -19 - there actually is not a penalty, per se, 20 associated with that, I don't think. It's a --21 other than --MR. ELLIOTT: Well, I guess I would offer that 22 23 those who are penalized are the people waiting 24 on, you know, this to be developed --25 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah.

1 MR. ELLIOTT: -- and answered, and so we take 2 it seriously --3 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 4 MR. ELLIOTT: -- that Congress has given us a 5 180-day deadline and we're trying to make it. Yeah. DR. ZIEMER: 6 7 MR. ELLIOTT: And we're -- we're trying to be 8 very clear and transparent in how we're 9 managing this. If we recognize at an early 10 event that we're not going to make 180 days, we 11 tell you about that and we try to inform you as 12 to how we --13 MR. RUTHERFORD: Right. 14 MR. ELLIOTT: -- propose to manage through this. 15 16 MR. RUTHERFORD: And you know, I would point 17 out that, you know, we've operated on the -- on 18 the 180-day time limit well -- well before the 19 Rule became final. We've -- we've kept that 20 approach and we've tried and -- and really this 21 is only -- you know, the other ones, if we 22 missed any, would be by a day or two, so... 23 MR. GRIFFON: Have you -- have you -- I mean I 24 don't know -- I think Jim chairs the workgroup, 25 but have you -- have you communicated this with

1	the petitioner and everythi I'm sure you
2	have, but
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
4	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, okay.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. Yeah, the petitioner's been
6	consulted on this and they understand what's
7	going on I hope they do.
8	UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off
9	microphone) We weren't consulted.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: No?
11	UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off
12	microphone) We were informed in a meeting and
13	never consulted.
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: Oh, okay.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, you were
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Informed.
17	MR. ELLIOTT: That's what I mean by consulted;
18	you were informed.
19	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. Any other
20	comments?
21	(No responses)
22	Okay. Thank you very much, LaVon. We
23	appreciate and it's helpful to look ahead
24	and see what's coming down the pike for the
25	Board for planning purposes, as well.

We're --

MR. ELLIOTT:

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- I would like to add one thing -- DR. ZIEMER: Oh, Larry, yeah.

of petitioners about that.

MR. ELLIOTT: -- on this. One thing we should tell you that -- he mentioned NUMEC, and NUMEC's 180 days was up this past week, and we did call the petitioners and talk to them and explain to them that the status of this evaluation report on NUMEC -- it's been developed and it is in review. There's a concern about classified information that may have found its way to our -- to us, and so we're dealing with that. I probably have gone more -- farther than I should on that, but there's some other issues that we're resolving as well and we've informed that set -- that set

There's one thing I want to add -

PUBLIC COMMENT

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. We're -- we're going to recess for roughly an hour, because on the public comment portion we need to stick with the -- the publicized schedule. There may be people who are coming here for the purpose of the public comment, so it's -- it would not

1 be fair to move that up. So we will recess till -- oh, a comment first. I'm sorry, Jim. 2 3 DR. MELIUS: The only question I would have, if 4 there are people who are here who would like to 5 comment -- I mean rather than making them wait. DR. ZIEMER: Well, we -- we could certainly do 6 7 that. 8 DR. MELIUS: I think that's --9 DR. ZIEMER: I actually don't have the list. I 10 wonder if --11 DR. MELIUS: And I don't have a problem coming 12 back, but I think we should -- I think we 13 should, you know... There may not be, but I... 14 DR. ZIEMER: I might also, while they're 15 getting that list, ask if there are any members 16 of the public on the telephone lines that were 17 wishing to make comments this afternoon. Ιf 18 so, you could identify yourselves. 19 (No responses) 20 I know that Terrie Barrie planned to call in 21 from Denver, but I'm not sure I know what the 22 timetable is on that. 23 UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone) 24 (Unintelligible) 25 DR. ZIEMER: Tomorrow? Okay. And some of

1 these, again, may call in during that period. 2 Kay Barker, are you on the line? 3 (No responses) 4 Okay, I have several here. Let me ask if any 5 of these are here and if they wish to speak now 6 rather than wait. Let's see, is -- it looks 7 like Oglesbee, I'm not sure of the first name. 8 Is there an Oglesbee here? 9 UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off microphone) She's here, she's not in the room 10 11 right now. DR. ZIEMER: Okay, but perhaps in the corridor, 12 13 you mean? Okay. 14 UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off 15 microphone) There she is. 16 DR. ZIEMER: Ms. Oglesbee, do you wish to speak 17 now or would you prefer to wait till the 5:00 18 o'clock period? 19 MS. OGLESBEE: No, I'll do it now. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. You can approach the mike 20 21 there, and then let me also check -- is -- is 22 Mary Ann -- is it Carrico -- Carrico? Okay. 23 UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off 24 microphone) (Unintelligible) 25 DR. ZIEMER: Later, okay. And Rosemary Hoyt?

1 **UNIDENTIFIED:** (From the audience and off 2 microphone) (Unintelligible) 3 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, good. Thank you. MS. OGLESBEE: Could I sit down? 4 5 DR. ZIEMER: You certainly can. Uh-huh. 6 MS. OGLESBEE: Yeah. Thank you. Thank you. 7 So, I've lived here 48 years in Richland and 8 I'm a suit -- a stakeholder, definitely, and 9 three of my family members are cancer survivors 10 and they worked at Hanford and Rocky Flats. 11 So I prepared this presentation, this public 12 comment, because I'm recovering from an ailment 13 and it's better for me if I read it so I don't 14 get stressed out, so here we go. And most of 15 you aren't going to like it because it is about 16 what I know. 17 As it turns out, by year 2007 obviously the 18 Executive Branch impedes on the Legislative 19 Branch, and the Executive Branch and the 20 Legislative Branch impedes on the Judicial 21 Branch's obligations and fiduciary duties for 22 this EEOIC purpose. The Congress continues to 23 fund any and all of the current United States 24 President's men -- men and women's contrary and 25 adverse involvement.

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Then I appear before you today to enlighten current U.S. Pres -- President George W. Bush and his assigned Advisory Board on Radiation and Workers Health members to -- in regard to abuse of discretion acts that are perpetrated by the U.S. Health and Human Services, caretakers, emphasis added. The Office of Compensation Analysis and Support Director Larry Elliott did willfully and deliberately censor an official record that was released in good faith for consideration by the assigned caretakers. It appears that in that -- in 2004 Elliott's subordinate David Sundin did assign the Special Exposure Cohort petition in question an identification number, number 00011. I have had no notification of that. And this was based on inaccurate, false and contrived application. On September 10th, 2002 OCAS director Elliott had informed the originator, writer and distributor of the SEC petition, me, that his fiduciary duties cannot be completed because he and his supervisors/subordinates were not prepared to abide by the federal law by the end of the year 2002. The EEOICPA of 2000 stipulates which --

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stipulations, which includes the SEC provisions were overwhelmingly approved by Congress and active since October 30th, 2000. Reasonable man would likely not allow their original and applicable content of the law to be vacated to suit the needs of a few federal caretakers such as this.

I believe thousands of Special Exposure Cohort petitioners have waited long enough to hear from those who were legally required to render a yea or nay response within a specified time frame according to the original EEOIC stipulations. Advocate and claimant Gai Oglesbee collaborated and submitted the SEC petition in good faith by September 18th, 2002. The SEC petitioners covered a wide range of the meritorious classes across the nation who were/are prohibited by the assigned government caretakers from defending the causation. petitions represent over 7,600 petitioners. Too many of those meritorious petitioners have Those who have passed expected and passed. deserved a response according to binding federal law, the deceased never received a response from any of the officials since year

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2002. By now certain existing workers and survivor petitioners may have received paltry sums of compensation for their decades of pain and suffering. However, the point of this disclosure is that the majority of the petitioners have not received any recognition whatsoever.

The legal and binding default stipulation is ignored by the current U.S. President, his advisors, that would include the Advisory Board members, his USHHS Secretary, both Tommy Thompson and Mike Leavitt and their subordinates and the Congress.

I don't believe certain members of Congress had the intent to force EEOICP claimants to file federal lawsuits in order to assure their civil due process rights are recognized. However, it is evident that many claimants recognize that they are being forced to consider filing (unintelligible) federal lawsuits to assure that that authentic trier of fact adjudicators weigh all the evidence. For instance, it is doubtful that the SEC or the 22 qualifying cancers interim rule be recognized as the only aspect to consider by any authentic trier of

fact judge or jury, especially skin cancers.

And certain prostate cancers have been recognized and compensated. The claimants have been authorized by Congress to act as pro se parties since October 30th, 2000. The current U.S. President will likely claim sovereign immunity and executive privilege, especially regarding his EEOIC signing statement of October 28th, 2004. However, many legal scholars have challenged the President's premise. The claimants are not obligated to observe the Price Anderson Industrial Amendment Act for this EEOIC purpose.

After an independent auditor's many clashes with the USHHS-NIOSH federal employees regarding the Special -- Special Exposure Cohort convers-- controversy, the NIOSH federal employees still insist they can accurately reconstruct doth -- dose with little to no exposure information. The NIOSH premise would be impossible to defend because the dose estimates would be unreliable. The details regard why the current U.S. President's Advisory Board consultant, Sanford Cohen & Associates, once again disagree with the NIOSH

1 findings. Then there's a reference to where 2 you find that. 3 USDOE (sic) agents seem to believe that they function under the Executive Branch control and 5 are delegated to interpret the law, which is a 6 false premise. The primary USDOL 7 administrators may argue that one of their 8 subordinates, John Vance, Employment Standards 9 Administration, who I believe reports to Peter 10 Turcic, was mistaken when he promulgated the 11 following statements before the sick 12 worker/survivor audience, and I quote: 13 your concerns and we want to help you, but 14 we're merely an agent of the government, he 15 It's important that you provide us with 16 the information we request. That was at Oak 17 Ridge town hall meeting. 18 And then at Richland town hall meeting he said 19 we come under the Executive Branch and can --20 can do nothing to change the intent of the law 21 after we are delegated to interpret the law. 22 You aren't delegated to interpret the law. 23 Judicial Branch is delegated to do that. 24 Director Vance feels that the majority of the 25 members of Congress feel that the DOL is doing

a good job.

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Several federal court judges have already ruled that the U.S. President has no judicial power, neither express nor denied -- or implied, neither Constitutional nor statutory. And since it is designated by the Judicial Branch that the President has no judicial power, then it is for sure that the so -- so-deemed federal caretakers are not granted judicial power, neither express nor imply, either Constitutional or statutory for this purpose. And I must say at this point I have no intention of giving up my civil due process rights for this issue, but I will fight you. Title 28, United States Code 2072, rules of procedure and evidence, power to prescribe. The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in the United States district courts, including proceedings before magistrates thereof and courts of appeal. Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substanding (sic) right. All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect

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after such rules have taken effect. The U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary and subordinates knew the violations of the EEOIC claimants substantive and procedural rights would soon be questioned. The USHHS agent wanted to wait to deny cancer claims for whatever intent or purpose they conjured. -- this is a -- a -- a Geneva, Switzerland presentation by NIOSH on August 26th through 30th, 2002. Here's a -- here's a -- an excerpt from that: We expect at some point that regulations may face legal challenge based on procedural understanding -- standing -substantive grounds. Legal challenges are unlikely to occur before DOL renders final decisions denying cancer claims for which dose reconstructions were conducted. This -- this will likely be late summer or early fall 2002. I don't know whether I need to read this to you or not, but I'll read it anyway, definition of substantive, in case some of you don't know, apply to essential legal principles and rules of right, substantive law. Apply to meth-procedural applies to methods of enforcement and rules of procedure. What does the rule of

law mean? The rule of law which applies to us now, the claimants, simply means that the government should rule in accordance with the law and not in accordance with the decision of man.

The OCAS director, Larry Elliott, was ousted from the Advisory Board because of his conflicts of interest. Larry Elliott has conflicts of interest with me and my daughter and my ex-husband. Then who among the thousands of claimants are compelled to pay any attention whatsoever to a recused USHHS representative with conflicts of interest. The answer would be none.

Long ago the United States Department of Energy dose reconstruction contractor from the Oak Ridge Associated -- Associated Universities, which we call ORAU, or whatever we call it, and -- contacted me to inform me that there was a -- was conflicts of interest with my claims. I was informed by the ORAU executive that my claims had been turned back to NIOSH. Elliott and his supervisors/subordinates have definitely demonstrated that they have

conflicts of interest with the organizer,

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writer and distributor of the September 18th, 2002 SEC petitions, thus obviously each and every one of them was -- schemed to retaliate, intimidate and threaten and harass. I don't get that part of it, never will. Attached to this presentation are -- are pertinent exhibits that's include evidence that Larry Elliott had the intent to hide the September 18th, 2002 SEC petitions out of sight and mind of those who are mandated to manage the application papers. Subsequently I am hand-delivering a copy of the original SEC petitions to the Advisory Board Chair, Paul Zimmer (sic), before this assembly of Included in the presentation are witnesses. certain exhibits that were confiscated by the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary in regard to certain details of the ousting of the conflicting Larry Elliott from his -- from this Advisory Board. Also included are certain conversations from a sign-on manager of several petition groups and her declaration regarding her confrontations with Larry Elliott and his subordinate, David Sundin. Her name's Vina Colley. Vina is the P.R.E.S.S. and Nuclear

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Workers for Justice co-chair who agreed to sign on to the petitions and contributed supporting evidence. Sundin is the USH representative Larry Elliott's subordinate who officially documented his characteration (sic) of -characterization of EEOIC claimants before the Advisory Board on Radiation and Workers Health May 19th, 2003 in a disgusting manner. called us pigs who move through the python, and his cohort BNFL person called it schemes, at which -- that's got to be a slow and painful death. I hope I never have to -- to meet with a python who swallows me, so -- but I guess I To review these details -- and this is am. followed with the URL location of this documentation where he said this in front of you, the Board.

For -- by consensus, the Advisory Board attempt to censor public records by destruction mensods (sic) should be viewed as brazen and deliberate acts. The Advisory Board members can no longer guise their destruction of public and official records as their Privacy Act-protected business-sensitive and/or housekeeping records. Talking about one in particular, December 13th,

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2004. It was supposed to be verbatim meeting minutes. I happened to record those meeting minutes, and then they were taken off the network and put elsewhere and -- and it was supposed to be public meeting records then.

And I've disclosed this intent to many of my Congress-people.

Commentary: December 13, 2004, the President's Advisory Board members claim a crucial summary report redacted data is their product. Advisory Board's housekeeping issues are displayed verbatim as a reason to censor/destroy public records. The legal status is aired by the USHHS solicitor of Then two of the most brazen statements record. made in those verbatim meeting minutes was member -- by -- was by member Mr. Griffon and clerk Cori Homer, the Advisory Board's assistant. Apparently Homer was given the authority by the President's Advisory members to -- to gather and destroy public records that were wrongfully labeled Privacy Act-protected, business sensitive or housekeeping -- or a housekeeping issue.

Advisory Board Chair Dr. Zimmer's (sic) topic

1 for deliberation during the meeting regards 2 individual case dose reconstruction reviews. 3 Chair Zimmer (sic) filed his mandated waiver of 4 authenticity that declares that the meeting 5 minutes are accurate. The December 14th, 2004 6 public session verbatim meeting minutes are 7 listed here as a URL location so you can check 8 it out. 9 Here's what was said. Excerpt, December 13th, 10 2004 meeting minutes. Mr. Griffon: The one 11 thing that he said also that I want to 12 emphasize is that the final summary report is -13 - to the public is a Board report, it's our 14 product. 15 Dr. Mathias (sic) states how is the Board going 16 to report on this at our public meeting 17 tomorrow; what are we going to say? 18 Dr. DeHart: This is a housekeeping issue. 19 have documents that we may not want to retain. 20 What -- what should we do that they can be 21 properly destroyed. 22 Ms. -- Ms. Homer: Give them to me; I'll take 23 care of it. 24 As indicated by the members, the original 25 verbatim meeting minutes were altered according

to the record notations. Then to this day by consensus of the members of the Advisory Board, the original December 13th, 2004 verbatim meeting minutes are hidden from public scrutiny. The date reflected regarding the December 14th, 2004 verbatim meeting minutes is also dated December 13th, 2004.

And like I say, I've noted that with my Senators and Congressmen and presented evidence

Senators and Congressmen and presented evidence of that, and I'm doing many projects on this right now as I'm recovering from my illness and so -- anyway, I'll -- I'll give Mr. Zimmer (sic) the copy of the SEC and the records that go with it, and I would appreciate that you -- somebody answers those 7,600 people because a lot of them are Hanford people that I work with every day, and we deserve better recognition than just paying a few of our people, our cases, and just paying a lot of survivors -- which they're deserving, but we need to pay some more cases, and one of them's my daughter's and mine, so -- anyway, I'll -- I'll bring --

DR. ZIEMER: Can we have a -- is this a full copy of your comments? 'Cause I want to

1 provide these also to Ray so that they show up 2 in the transcript correctly. 3 MS. OGLESBEE: (Off microphone) 4 (Unintelligible) 5 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. 6 MS. OGLESBEE: (Off microphone) 7 (Unintelligible) 8 DR. ZIEMER: Your presentation's in the 9 envelope, okay. Thank you very much. 10 Now let me ask if -- if there are any folks on 11 the phone lines that had comments? 12 (No responses) 13 Okay, apparently not. Then we'll take a 45-14 minute recess and reassemble at 5:00 o'clock 15 for the additional public comments. Thank you 16 very much. 17 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 4:15 p.m. 18 to 5:00 p.m.) 19 DR. ZIEMER: Good evening, everyone. Thank you 20 for coming this evening for this public comment 21 session of the Advisory Board on Radiation and 22 Worker Health. My name is Paul Ziemer. 23 serve as Chairman of this Board. I want to 24 take a minute or two and tell you a little bit 25 about what this Board does and what it doesn't

do 'cause you may -- may not know why we're here. Well, you sort of do, but this Board is not part of the federal government, per se. We are independent. We've been appointed to look over the shoulders of some federal agencies; more specifically, NIOSH and the Health and Human Services part of the compensation program.

The people you see before you come from a variety of backgrounds. Most of them are not with the federal government, or at least not directly. For example, I'm a retired faculty member from Purdue University. My area of interest and training is in health physics.

And usually when I tell people I'm in health physics, they don't know what that is, but I know that people in Hanford do, so I'll leave it at that.

Let -- let me -- and the list of the Board members is on the back table if you want to get one later, but let me introduce Josie Beach is here. Josie is local. She works for CH2M Hill Hanford group, so she's very much at home here in Richland area.

Mike Gibson over here is a retired electrician

1 from the Mound facility. He also at Mound 2 served as president of the PACE Local -- or 3 vice president of the Pace atomic workers 4 council. 5 Mark Griffon -- where's Mark? Okay, he'll -he'll be back in a minute. I'll tell you who 6 7 he is. Mark Griffon is also a health physicist 8 and he's an independent consultant. 9 Dr. Jim Lockey -- we've lost Dr. Lockey. Okay, 10 well, these -- these guys'll have a demerit for 11 coming in late, but Dr. Lockey is an 12 environmental health physician and is located 13 at the University of Cincinnati. 14 Robert Presley, right here, from Oak Ridge, 15 Tennessee -- or at least he worked there a lot. 16 He's -- he's now with a group called Pro 2 17 Serve Professional Projects Services, and 18 that's in Oak Ridge, but a long-time Y-12 19 worker. 20 Dr. Jim Melius is right here behind me. He's 21 both -- he's a double doctor, M.D./Ph.D., so --22 but Jim is a director of the New York State 23 Labor Health and Safety Trust Fund. 24 Wanda Munn is a local person, retired from 25 Hanford, a nuclear engineer.

Who have I left out? Dr. John Poston, professor, also of health physics, at Texas A&M.

And Phillip Schofield is right here, and Phillip is from the Los Alamos area. He's basically worked in the Los Alamos facilities for a number of years and now is on medical leave.

We have a couple of our members who could not be here tonight. Dr. Gen Roessler, who's a retired faculty member from the University of Florida, although she may be on the phone; she was earlier. Dr. Roessler, are you on the phone?

(No response)

Okay, perhaps not. Okay, and Dr. Lockey, who we introduced, has now arrived. Jim, I -- embarrass you a little bit, but there he is, from Cincinnati.

This Board is trying to assist the operation of the compensation program, which for many people is a frustrating program. We know that a lot of folks have waited months and years for things to be processed. We're trying to identify issues that we can help with. We

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don't deal -- we don't -- we don't figure out the -- the individual cases. This Board does not deal with the individual cases. We are not an appeals board. We are a board that looks at how the dose reconstructions are done. We look at the contents of the site profiles and the related documents and try to give sound advice on -- where we can on what might improve the program.

So part of the -- part of the advantage and the reason for having public comment is to get feedback, feedback from those around the facilities -- who are usually claimants -- who can give us insight as to how things are working or, in some cases, not working, depending on -- on how it's going for you. But we want to hear what you have to say. We've found that we have had to impose a time We don't like to do this, but some folks have -- some folks are like me; once they get started, they have a hard time stopping. I'm used to speaking in 50-minute segments. But we've had to impose a ten-minute time limit, so in order to respect others who may

wish to speak, we ask you to try to adhere to

1 If you have very lengthy comments, we 2 can -- we can enter them into the -- you can 3 leave additional written things with the Board 4 and we can enter that into the record. But if 5 you would, please hold your -- your oral 6 comments to about ten minutes. 7 Now that is not an -- that's not a time 8 objective to be achieved. That's sort of an 9 upper limit. So if you can do it in less, that 10 will be great. 11 We want to start out tonight to hear from your 12 local representative, who's Doc -- Doc 13 Hastings, and representing him here tonight is 14 Barb Lisk, who's district director for 15 Representative Hastings. So Barb, welcome. 16 MS. LISK: Thank you. Oops, that's a good 17 start. 18 (Pause) 19 Okay, is this on? Okay, good. Thank you, Dr. 20 Ziemer. 21 I have a letter from the Congressman to read. 22 There -- there is also a copy of this letter 23 for the Board and for the people in the 24 audience, on the back table here, as well as a 25 handout from the Congressman.

I write in

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This letter is addressed to Dr. Ziemer and Dr. Howard.

strong support of careful, fair and timely

Dear Dr. Ziemer and Dr. Howard.

consideration of each of the Special Exposure Cohort petitions filed for Hanford workers. addition, I urge you to closely consider public comment brought before the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health regarding benefits for Hanford workers. As one of the sponsors of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, I wholeheartedly believe that the federal government has a moral responsibility to aid in the care of those and their families who have been made ill as a direct result of their work in service to our nation. Our nation owes a debt of gratitude to Hanford workers for their contributions to our security and environmental cleanup.

out every time. Since the creation of the
Energy Employees Occupational Illness
Compensation Program, I have closely monitored

Since the creation of -- I'm going to say this

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the federal government's implementation of the program. As the federal government considers critical benefits for Hanford site workers, be assured that I will continue to closely monitor any decision on compensation for Hanford workers.

One of the ways the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act can better serve Hanford workers is for both the National Institute of (sic) Occupational Safety and Health and the Board to carefully consider the information gained during outreach meetings on the Hanford Special Exposure Cohort. When local concerns are raised, I fully expect the National Institute of (sic) Occupational Safety and Health and the Board to pursue and follow up with those concerns. Specifically, I am aware of local concerns about dose monitoring at Hanford, including a lack of information on photon exposure caused by a phenomenon known as directional shine. addition, the carcinogenic chemicals used at Hanford should also be investigated -investigated as these chemicals do not show up on standard dosimetry equipment, but may

1 contribute to the development of cancer. 2 I urge the Board and the National Institute of 3 (sic) Occupational Safety and Health to 4 carefully examine such issues, and other local 5 concerns, as they would have a role in 6 justifying the Special Exposure Cohort class 7 for Hanford workers. The Hanford Special 8 Exposure Cohort petitions before the Board and 9 the National Institute of (sic) Occupational 10 Safety and Health offer the opportunity for 11 many workers and their families to finally have 12 their claims resolved in a timely manner. For those who sacrificed for our nation at a 13 14 very real cost to their health, they certainly 15 deserve just and timely compensation. 16 Thank you for your consideration of these 17 concerns and, more importantly, the concerns of 18 my constituents. Sincerely, Congressman Doc 19 Hastings. 20 Thank you. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. I have a 22 couple of sign-up sheets where individuals here 23 tonight have indicated their desire to speak to 24 the assembly. I wonder if there are any here 25 who missed the sign-up sheet but did wish to

1	speak. If you if if you are in that
2	category and will raise your hand, we'll
3	we'll have Mr. Hinnefeld will get you the
4	sign-up sheet.
5	Are there any anyone okay, there are some
6	that need to sign up on the sign-up sheet, so
7	he'll bring that in here shortly and we'll get
8	that second sheet
9	UNIDENTIFIED: (Off microphone)
10	(Unintelligible) see hands one more time?
11	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. Okay, there's one one
12	back there, catch that one, and one over here.
13	Okay.
14	Now let me we'll begin then with Mary Ann
15	Mary Ann Carri Carrico Carrico.
16	UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off
17	microphone) (Unintelligible)
18	DR. ZIEMER: Oh, tomorrow night. Okay, that'll
19	be fine. Rosemary, what tomorrow night for
20	you? Okay.
21	Come back tomorrow night to hear those two.
22	Okay.
23	UNIDENTIFIED: Excuse me, Dr. Ziemer?
24	DR. ZIEMER: Yes?
25	UNIDENTIFIED: Is there a way that the people

1	that are waiting on the telephone can also be
2	signed up to speak?
3	DR. ZIEMER: I I have I have some names.
4	I I have Kay Barker and who's speaking?
5	MS. FEIRING: Joanie Feiring.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Yes
7	MS. COLLEY: (Unintelligible) Colley.
8	DR. ZIEMER: Yes. In fact, why don't you go
9	ahead, and give us your name again for our
10	recorder.
11	MS. FEIRING: Me?
12	DR. ZIEMER: Yes.
13	MS. FEIRING: Joanie Feiring? Okay. I'm from
14	well, let me I'm going to let Vina Colley
15	speak before I speak because she's the
16	president of the organization I'm working with.
17	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
18	MS. COLLEY: Go ahead, you can speak, 'cause I
19	kind of wanted to wait till Gai got up and
20	spoke.
21	MS. FEIRING: Oh.
22	MS. COLLEY: If that's all right.
23	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, why don't why don't
24	why don't you stand by and we'll get some of
25	the local folks here that are present, and then

1	we'll come back to Kay Barker on the phone.
2	Kay's in probably in Denver, I think, with
3	the Rocky Flats folks, so
4	MS. BARKER: Yes, I am
5	DR. ZIEMER: let's hear
6	MS. BARKER: Dr. Ziemer.
7	DR. ZIEMER: Right. We'll hear from some of
8	the Hanford folks here first who've come here
9	especially tonight.
10	UNIDENTIFIED: Okay. We're from Portsmouth.
11	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, stand by just a moment.
12	(Pause)
13	Who's who is the next one, Stu, on that
14	sheet? Who's the top name there?
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Charles Shatell.
16	DR. ZIEMER: Charles Shatell?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: I believe it's Shatell.
18	MR. SHATELL: Yeah, that's me.
19	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, go ahead, sir.
20	MR. SHATELL: I guess I'm on.
21	DR. ZIEMER: You're on.
22	MR. SHATELL: Okay. I talked this afternoon to
23	people and I didn't realize that this 5:00
24	o'clock thing was where I had a right to talk.
25	DR. ZIEMER: And you have a better bigger

1 audie:

audience, also, so that's good, too.

MR. SHATELL: So at least -- I came to the Hanford project in 1944. I've been around a long time. And the 31st of this month I will be 90 years old, so -- so I been around a long time.

Now in 1948, that's when I came back from the DuPont Company. I was one of these guys that DuPont found out that I could have a top secret clearance, and so they sent me all over the doggone country where they had top secret work. But anyhow, in 1948 I came back here, and at that time the project out here needed a lot of workers because their radiation thing was getting pretty high. So they got the Jones Company to come in and re-bid the thing for doing the radiation work.

And now I been with NIOSH for many, many year, and they wrote a letter to the Labor Department when they were let out of it and -- and the Labor Department took over. So I was trying to find that letter so I could bring it out here tonight to read it to you, but anyhow, in my goings on here with -- on the Hanford project and with the Jones Company, I -- six times I

was over-radiated with different parts on -- on the project. Most of this came at (unintelligible), and so when NIOSH wrote a letter to me and a copy to the Labor Department, they said that it looked like that they (sic) would be a lot of money changing hands here. And so the first thing that the man that was sitting right up there from the Labor Department said NIOSH didn't have any right in the world to -- saying what they did, so you might as well say it right now, you're not going to get any money. Now that's what he told -- well, I wasn't here to get money. I was here to make a thing of what had really happened on radiation.

And so anyhow, there was a whole lot of people in this room and this boy from the Labor Department says if any of you are in here because of the prostate cancer, you're not going to get any money so you might as well leave, and about half of them left. So anyhow, from that time on, I was -- of course worked with NIOSH and everything, and in '48 I got back with the Jones Company and we did a lot of the radiation work because operations people,

they were burnt out and didn't have the -- the operation.

So now -- I retired in '79, and when I retired then I had a physical examination and everything and I found out that I did have problems with my prostate. So anyhow, when -the doctor said well, we'll -- we'll take -checking on it and everything, so they did and he took things of my prostate and they found out that I had cancer, a four plus four cancer. Now I don't know how many of you maybe are doctors or whatever, but a four plus four cancer is pretty (unintelligible), pretty stout. And so what -- we sent the thing in to Richland and then they sent it in to someplace in Connecticut, I believe, and -- to find out just exactly what it was, the four plus four. And so -- then it came back and it said -- and the doctor said well, we got to do something. There's three things that we could do. -- we could take your prostate out. That costs \$50,000. Or you can go and get radiation and that costs \$35,000 to take the radiation the rest of your life. Or you could have this Lupron shots. We've had good luck with them.

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And so I said well, I'll try the Lupron shots. Well, the Lupron shots only cost \$2,370 a shot and so I took that shot.

So I've had this now ever since 2001. I've been taking those shots every four months all the way -- thing, and sometimes the doctor won't be here and I'll miss a shot. Well, if I miss a shot my PSA goes clear through the roof. And so then when I take a shot again it comes back down.

But still the same time when -- the reason that I got this cancer to start with is we were working with (unintelligible), and we had 400 valves that had to be removed and so we removed them. Now people out there never told us that they had fuel elements that was rated 550 R. When we got clear through it and we were clear down to the end and we found out, the boy from the R monitor using this scintillator found out that parts of the valve read 550 R. Now people that know what 550 R means, it was pretty rough. The engineers that was there, when that came up and they said 550 R, they all laughed. They did -- nobody wanted to be around that 550 R.

So anyhow, we worked a deal and got the valves taken care of finally and so -- and after -- then my -- my cancer -- cancer that I've got, and here it is 2000 and almost 8, and I've still got the cancer and I have to take the shot every four months and it's getting pretty high. I think it's tied to the stock market 'cause sometimes it's \$2,400 and other times it's \$2,370. And of course then the doctor has his part, too. So it is kind of a -- we are spending a lot of money. My -- my insurance right now is \$700 a month.

So I just wanted to come back here tonight and tell you about this. Now as far as money goes is concerned, the Labor Department in Seattle, they tell me everybody has prostate cancer.

We're not going to give you any money. That's the first thing they tell me. Well, I didn't ask them for money, to start with. But I -- the government did that. And so anyhow, here I am. I'm going to be 90 years old, as I say, this (unintelligible) week, and I'm still taking my shots every four months. And I'm just like a woman is that's -- that has her change of life. These shots that I take every

four months, then I -- I get like a change of life. I get hot shots in my -- in my arms and -- and stuff, so I have to take a pill sometimes. And so -- and then the shot -- every once in a while you get a red spot in front of one of your eyes. So that's what I'm up against and, as I say, it's costing me a lot of money, but so be it.

But I think the Labor Department in Seattle, they're not doing a good job that I think they should do because the -- the first thing they tell you, just like everybody that goes in there is trying to get money out of them, I guess. Well, that wasn't what my interest was in the thing. But anyhow, here we are and I think the Labor Department ought to be ta-- having another look at what they're doing because there is a lot of people that have contacted me that -- that can't get up and say anything, maybe. I don't know.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you very much. Next
we'll hear from Kathryn Guffey. Kathryn?
MS. GUFFEY: Okay. I have filed for -- on my
husband and this is not in protest or anything
regarding his -- expecting you to do anything

because I don't expect a whole lot from anybody right now. I've been -- the paperwork that was sent to me is just unbelievable. I mean what -- he's dead, by the way. It sta-- and it -- he's -- worked out there for over 20 years. But they sent paperwork to me that I'm supposed to know what he was working on and what particular area, what chemicals, what this and what these things were made up with, and I'd imagine some of you physics -- physicists and doctors would have a hard time figuring some of that crap out. I mean it's a joke. But I'm going to keep on till I do. I mean I don't sit down and walk away.

OCAS is responsible for conducting the occupational dose reconstructions for certain workers with cancer who file claims under the Act, and in accordance with the methods published in 42 CFR 82, dose reconstructions will be performed for covered employees with cancers that are not members of Special Exposure Cohort. As employees with cancer who are not members of Special Exposure Cohort as defined in the Act, SEC members with certain specified cancers do not require dose

reconstructions to qualify for compensation, but I can tell you now that I know of quite a few that di-- have -- that are under that umbrella that have been denied. And the basic principle for the dose reconstruction is to characterize the occupational radiation environment to which workers were exposed using available worker and workplace monitoring information. And that's kind of a joke most of the time.

In cases where radiation data default values based on reasonable scientific assumptions are used as substitutes -- we're not dealing with assumptions, we're dealing with people's lives -- the results of worker dose reconstruction will be used by the Department of Labor to determine the probability that the worker's cancer was at least as likely as not due -- and that's out of some of their literature -- due to his or her occupation exposure to ionizing radiation during employment at a covered facility, criterion guidelines so forth and so on.

Compensation has been reportedly denied 60 percent of 72,000 workers processed by U.S.

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regulators involved in cold war nuclear weapons. The Washington Post, however, said that -- that only 21 percent of those applicants have actually received a check from the compensation program that was unveiled in 1999 by Bill Richardson, who was the Energy Secretary at the time and is now Governor of New York (sic). [Name Redacted], 52, who worked at the Savannah River nuclear weapons plant in South Carolina was so contaminated that radiation alarms at the facility would typically go off when he walked through, the newspaper said. Doctors later discovered 19 malignant tumors on his bladder. One claim for compensation was denied because he could not access secret government files or sections of his own personnel files. Without the records he could not prove the cause of his cancer. And that's what I'm running up against, the The proof is the real issue, and Hanford is the one providing the information that our proof has to stand on when we go -- or answer any of this inf -- these letters or this correspondence. Now whether their proof -their proofs don't sta-- won't stand up to the

statistics. The prostate cancer alone has proven that because one out of 500 is supposed -- under the age of 70 is supposedly -- only supposed to get prostate cancer, and about half of the 30 or so men that my husband worked with out there have prostate cancer. Now I'd like for someone to explain those statistics to me because I don't get it. If one out of 500, and you've got a -- men of a group -- a group of about 30 that's -- half of them have prostate cancer, something's wrong.

Now we've requested some information from Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research, but Fred Hutchinson was rejected by the government as being faulty in its methodology, in spite of the strong connection between radiation and related exposures and cancers and were well-documented. And the researchers and analysts were convinced the connection was proven. Fred Hutchinson's will also have probability charts on persons getting for-- various forms of cancer. And I feel like there's probably other cancer research places out there that will support this information as well, but I think that you as a group, if you're going to represent these

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people, then you need to get with the people and know their individual needs. And you need to go out there -- if you haven't ever been out there and been exposed and if you've never been around those situations, then I have a hard time knowing how you're going to be able to help us. I mean it's a question, but it's also an answer. If you are not and have not ever been in those situations, you've never climbed up under those buildings in those tunnels where radiation dust and stuff has settled there for years and years, how are you going to be able to tell these people they are or are not contaminated? A dosometer (sic) around their neck does not protect the rest of their body. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Kathryn. Next, Chris -- looks like Janos?

MR. JANOS: Yes.

DR. ZIEMER: Yes, Chris.

MR. JANOS: Now I'm the authorized representative for my mother, Wanda Janos, and we're case [Redacted] with NIOSH. The one thing I wanted to -- well, first of all I wanted to thank you for coming to the Tri-Cities, and we've waited for you guys to be

here for a while and it's nice to have you here. The -- and I understand a lot of our complaints are with the Department of Labor. I've gotten some nasty letters, too, that kind of indicate, you know, burden's on you; go find the data. And we all know that -- and finally NIOSH did admit that the DuPont records were destroyed. So all evidence of reactor failures and other exposures to people who took off their dosimeter reading materials to be patriotic have disappeared.

So the one technical issue that I have, and I've never gotten a good answer to this, it's my understanding that the B reactor and all of its cloned sister and brother reactors -- the D, E and F and K -- had a serious design flaw. And that is most of the time, especially if they're pushed to maximum performance, as they were in war time, the core got too hot. As a matter of fact, the first time that -- that Fermi started the B reactor, it shut down automatically, and that's great that it had a safety thing. But the problem was what happened. It got so hot that the metal casings in the center of the reactor, the core, melted

1 and -- revealing the enriched uranium, and it 2 blew the steam -- with ionized strontium, 3 cesium and iodine -- right out the back into the desert. Okay? Ambient vaporized ionized 5 radioactive material. 6 Now in that case, is dilution the solution to pollution? I wonder. 7 8 Now my dad got thyroid cancer in 1948, started 9 working here in 1944, so he has a good chance 10 of being in the cohort. However, there are 11 other issues with thyroid cancer. It's one of 12 those latency type things, so we may not be in 13 the window. 14 But I want answers. I mean I would like to 15 know why no one can explain the ambient issue. 16 That reactor, between 1944 and 1970, had 1,900 17 of these fuel rod failures -- cesium, 18 strontium, iodine in the atmosphere, not good. 19 Why is it okay that it happened? 'Cause I keep 20 asking what about the ambient iodine? 21 - you know, radioactive iodine will affect a 22 thyroid. It will do that. 23 My dad was a reactor supervisor working on site 24 and inspecting other reactors of this type. 25 worry. I want justice.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Chris. Next, Lloyd -is it Chalcraf?

MR. CHALCRAF: Yeah.

DR. ZIEMER: Lloyd.

MR. CHALCRAF: I was born in this area. I remember the first DuPont surveyor that come in here, and they were disliked very much but they found out -- a guy in White Bluffs, after they dropped the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he thought well, we done the job.

But anyway, I went to work out there at Hanford in -- with the Fire Department for about six -- six months and I transferred over the 200 areas. I worked in S where they's melting slugs down from -- to take the plutonium out. Then I got -- they moved us back, they had a cut-back, and went to 300 area where they was bringing this uranium in from Ohio, and we had to handle that uranium by hand and we was putting it through -- was cutting it into slugs and we peeled the outside off and we'd get on fire sometimes. It would go into the water, but we had to handle all these uranium slugs and -- which went into the reactors, Ks and the B, D and R.

1 And in the meantime I got drafted in the Army, 2 but when I come back -- for the Korean deal. 3 When I come back I had my seniority that I 4 carried and I got to go back to the 200 -- 100 5 areas to work in the reactors. So I worked in B area, D, DR -- hello, Charlie -- and -- and 6 7 all -- and at -- at K East -- I was at K East 8 (unintelligible) down in March of '71 for the 9 last time, and I imagine it's still in that 10 position off the front face. All us folks had 11 to work on the front and the rear face and 12 handle that hot stuff and that's -- I took 13 quite a little radiation. I don't know if 14 they've got a complete record of it. 15 And then we -- and I worked on the supplemental 16 crew, which -- we had to move around from area 17 to area, so I worked in all the -- all the DR, 18 Ds, Hs, Fs, Ks, K West, all the areas in 19 different jobs. And I remember Charlie Shatell was out there with the -- in the plumbers' 20 21 union. 22 Anyway, that's -- and we had -- when I first 23 went out there we -- this stuff was coming out 24 of the stack, we used to have to run around 25 with something on the ground and pick it up.

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think that's what the out-- outsiders that were hollering about from the east stack out of the 200 area smokestacks.

But anyway, that's -- like I say, I worked in all of them. In the meantime, I just had cancer removed. I just got a Kadlec about three, four months ago and I got to go back in. They opened me up, took colon cancer out and now I've got a -- in the meantime I've got to go back in again because they -- when they put me together, it came apart, so I've got to go back in for another operation and so I've... And my family, in my bloodline, I don't know of anybody's had cancer. I mean my folks came to Richland in 1910 and Granddad set up a blacksmith shop. And by the way, my mother's brother was the first boy to die out of Richland, Washington in World War I in 1918. didn't realize that till I looked in the old papers. I remember when the DuPont surveyors, a little side deal, come into town, was going to take the property over, my grandmother led this guy in the house and showed him well, I lost my son, now you want to take my property. But after all we -- but I'll put it this way.

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This thing probably saved a lot of people after we found out what was going on here. worth the job. It was -- no argument there, but it was -- the people was pretty shook up when it first happened, but that's normal. If you move out, people -- all at once they moved in like -- in '44 -- '43 they come in. Nothing was -- went hot till the B area went critical in 04*. I've heard them talk about 03*. was nobody -- 'cause I was in school right here in the Richland grade school and the Corps of Army Engineers wanted those buildings for offices, so they closed the school down in May so they could take over the offices and everything went -- so -- but that's what I can remember about it, and it was like an invasion. And this place was really jumping and they was really going to work. Morris Knutson* was digging ditches out and putting houses in and -- but I remember as a boy and I -- like I say, I remember from day one and we -- my -- that's about all I can say, but I did work in all the reactors. And by the way, I've talked to this NOA* in Ohio -- I made a report to them. You fellas know where I'm coming from there, so

1 that's all I can say, and I've got a reply back 2 for certain things, but fella -- that's all I -3 - you know what I mean. I'm just -- I wasn't 4 one of the big wheels out there. I'm just an 5 ordinary guy. But when we took a lot of radiation, all this -- bull game we called it. 6 7 We had to go to -- every time a reactor down, 8 we'd have to go there and work on them, so 9 that's about -- I'm (unintelligible) be taking 10 more of your time, but I -- that's all I can 11 say. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you very much. 13 MR. CHALCRAF: I got to go back to Kadlec and 14 get my stomach worked on next -- week from 15 today. 16 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. Let's go back 17 for a moment and check -- Kay Barker, are you 18 on the line? 19 MS. BARKER: Yes, Dr. Ziemer, I am. DR. ZIEMER: Kay, would you like to proceed 20 21 with your comments? 22 MS. BARKER: Yes, thank you very much. 23 evening, Dr. Ziemer and members of the Board. 24 I would like to thank Dr. Wade for allowing me 25 a couple minutes of your time to make my public

1 comment via the telephone this evening. 2 I would like to talk about conflict of 3 interest. You're all well aware of the numerous times we have brought up the Neutron 5 Dose Reconstruction Project conflict of 6 interest for Rocky Flats. I would strongly 7 suggest that the Hanford claimants be viligant 8 (sic) for conflict of interest issues with 9 their petition. I notice that Dade Moeller and Associates are 10 11 part of the ORAU team responsible for dose 12 reconstruction and evaluating SEC petitions. 13 But -- and this is a big but -- they also have 14 a DOE contract with Hanford for radiation 15 safety and protection issues. Wouldn't this be 16 like the fox quarding the henhouse if ORAU 17 investigates one of their own for accuracy? 18 You may remember that the Rocky Flats SEC 19 petition was fraught with conflict of interest 20 issues that were largely ignored by NIOSH and 21 the Board. 22 One last comment I would like to make is how 23 outrageous I believe the \$1,558 bill to 24 (unintelligible) I received from the CDC is. 25 This bill is in response to a FOIA I sent to

1 Mr. Sundin September 1, 2006, with a reminder 2 again on May 17th, 2007. I requested 3 information from the logbooks that NIOSH looked through while at the Federal Center in Denver. 4 5 I felt I was just as much entitled to this 6 information as NIOSH was. Since they are 7 records I need for my claim, I should not be 8 charged for them, especially since it was not my fault I don't have access to this 9 10 information. But if I want this information it 11 will cost me. Why do I have to pay for 12 information that NIOSH can use against my claim? This action will affect all other 13 14 claimants that are not part of an SEC petition, as well. 15 16 Thank you for this time. Kay Barker, Rocky 17 Flats claimant and ANWAG member. Thank you, 18 Dr. Ziemer. 19 Okay. Thank you, Kay. Now let's DR. ZIEMER: 20 see, Vina Colley? Is it --21 MS. COLLEY: I was kind of wanting -- has Gai 22 Oglesbee -- has she spoke yet? 23 DR. ZIEMER: Let's see, Ms. Oglesbee spoke 24 earlier to us. 25 MS. COLLEY: Oh, okay.

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DR. ZIEMER: So actually it was -- we ended up -- we ended our other meeting earlier and she was here and requested that she be able to speak at that time, so we heard from her earlier this afternoon.

MS. COLLEY: Okay. Well --

DR. ZIEMER: And she -- and she gave me a note here to let you know that she's already spoken. MS. COLLEY: Okay. Well, I would like to thank you for letting me speak, and my name is Vina K. Colley and I'm a former electrician that is still on the recall list from the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant located in Piketon, Ohio. Due to the chemical and radiation exposures, I've spent the last 20-some years of my life in and out of the hospital and healthpertaining. I spend much of my time gathering documents about the Portsmouth site and other nuclear sites in an attempt to understand what has dramatically degraded my health, and others that have or are presently working at the facilities.

In 1999, due to the releasing of our documents that we had plutonium from recycled fuel from Hanford Woods Val-- Hanford, Woods Valley, New

York, the Department of Energy admitted that it knowingly exposed workers to neptunium and plutonium, along with all the other radioactive and toxic chemicals, while employed at the Portsmouth site. With the releases of plutonium documents, it helped start the compensation deal, which started this sham of the dose reconstruction.

Earlier today I heard them talk about the urinalysis test. Well, urinalysis needed to be taken at the beginning of the shift and also should have been taken at the end of the shift. Sometimes workers like myself and others, we never had a urinalys (sic) test for over a year, sometimes a year and a half. We all know that what the mistakes in the law are probably, you know, deliberate. And we need to extend to the families -- we need to extend to family needs, adding that I may suggest a primary political force to get convers-- get conversion, Republican, Democrat, whoever, involved in this.

We need to add infant mortality to the compensation act, and at least for the female workers there is a study called "Mortality

1 Among Female Nuclear Studies" and it should be 2 added to this compensation. There was a lot of 3 things, problems that they found in the females. I know when we testified here at 4 5 Piketon, [Name Redacted] had six women who 6 worked in her department and five of them had 7 total hysterectomies. I had a total 8 hysterectomy.

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And I would like to comment on Gai Oglesbee coor-- coordination of the submission of the SE-- SEC petition in good faith. It was on -by September 18th, 2002. The petition covered a wide range of metorius (sic) classes across the nation who were and are permitted by the assignment government caretakers from defending the causation. This petition represented over 7,600 petition, many P.R.E.S.S. members and Nuclear Workers for Just -- Justice who agreed to sign on to the petition, cont-- we contributed, supporting the evidence and Gai Oglesbee wrote the petition. And so we -- we think that the petition should still be good to cover these some 7,600 petitioners. Of course many of them have passed on now.

The Portsmouth site, I've been told just here

recently, according to a 1990 GAO report, has - was the second on the list for the most
serious problems. And an attorney, [Name
Redacted] of the Chesney* firm, said that the
report was documented March of 1990. And ATSDR
came to our site. They claim that we have no
health problems, we have no problems off-site,
but Piketon is a special cohort site. And a
1985 GAO report states that the Piketon workers
have the highest exposures of all the gaseous
diffusion plants.

I can understand they put us in an open system, like a gas chamber, but they didn't turn on the gas. They just let us die one by one, slow, slow pain, death. And what do the criminals want to do? Study us to death with more dose reconstructions for jobs. I've been waiting since 1985 for compensation and for the company to do the right thing. But here it is 2002 (sic) and that hasn't happened yet. My application had -- received a positive termination in 2004 for chronic bronchitis and depression from an independent physician panel. Then my records were locked up until 2007.

the toxic exposure to chemical substance the DOC (sic) was significant factor aggravating contributing to the cause of the illness or which my claim was filed. There was an award in 2004. In 2007 I finally got a medical card for chronic bronchitis after many e-mails, phone conversations and getting my records locked up. I have been waiting now for seven years. Some more results about the claim is a criminal act to keep causing me so much stress with a low immune system, heart problems, toxic neuropathy, lung problems and thyroid problems, and now have to worry about breast cancer and my two nodules that I scared -- scared to have them to look at them.

There are many things also that has been awarded by state compensation that the physician's panel hasn't recognized. And in 2000 my records went to a nurse in Washington, D.C. She saw all of these problems that I was having and she said that her boss told her that Gai Oglesbee and I were two nut cases. But she looked through my records and she saw there was plenty of documentation, you know, from the doctors that we had these problems. She sent

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me a signed FedEx paper to sign to get my records, all okayed with the medical conditions to the physician's panel. She was fired. My records were locked up. I had my records unlocked again.

Then when my records went to the physician panel, I only was awarded two of the illnesses. Then my records were locked up from 2004 to 2007.

My problems that I have and many of my coworkers are low immune system, heart problems, toxic neuropathy, lung problems -you know, how -- how much more stress is the government going to do -- give us by continuing to study us? Can anyone in that room explain to us why they want to keep studying us? know, when I heard them today about this dose reconstruction, I wanted to sit down and just cry. I can't believe that we are cold war heroes and our government has no more respect for us than this. And if the Piketon workers can't be considered -- we're not even listed on the Super Fund list, even though we are second of one of the worst sites in the world. No one has ever recognized us as being that.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay.

MS. COLLEY: So if we can't get toxic chemical illnesses compensation, how are these other workers going to get it?

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. That's a --

MS. COLLEY: Let's do away with the dose reconstruction and let's give these workers their compensation, and let's give them the medical card. We told you that back in 2000 we didn't want to be tested anymore. Before 2000 I had been tested by some 100 doctors in the state of Ohio to the workers compensation for toxic chemical and illnesses. I didn't want to be tested anymore. If you had give all these workers a medical card and \$150,000, you would have been better off today. But now \$150,000 is just a piece of dirt to what -- financially burden that you've put us in.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay.

MS. COLLEY: It's not only just me. It's all the workers, the Piketon workers, Oak Ridge workers, Hanford workers. We're all special cohorts. The government put us in this stuff. They knew it was there. They never told us. It's time for them to do the right thing.

1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you for your 2 comments, Vina. 3 Are there any others on the telephone that wish to comment? MS. FEIRING: Yes, this is Joanie Feiring. 5 6 DR. ZIEMER: Joanie, go ahead. 7 MS. FEIRING: I'm Joanie Feiring. My father 8 worked at the Piketon plant from 1954 to 1964. 9 He died with four different cancers --10 prostate, bone, lung and skin. I've been 11 working with Vina Colley on these issues here 12 in Portsmouth, Ohio and I want to say something 13 about -- as well as that situation, the 14 secondary exposures, which is just really 15 starting to come to the light. 16 My mother had washed my father's clothes for 17 ten years. She complained about the dust that 18 was on them. And she died younger than he did 19 -- than he did. She was 59, she had an 20 endometrial cancer which doctors in Michigan 21 had never even seen before and they didn't even 22 know how to treat it. They -- they treated it 23 with a treatment they actually named after her 24 later. 25 All of my sisters and I have health problems

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today at very young ages, things that doctors just don't usually see in younger people. One has rheumatoid arthritis, one's had endometriosis and fertility problems, one has skin cancer that they usually see in much older people. I've got a number of immune system disorder problems.

I want to also address -- earlier there was a comment made in the -- we listened to it pretty much all -- all day -- on using a common sense approach to this. And it only makes sense to me that if they know these -- these materials cause cancer and they know these people were exposed, that this dose reconstruction is unnecessary and you're spending lots and lots of taxpayer dollars on something that's erroneous. Because unless you have the dosimetery (sic) badges -- and I was told that at one time they would just drop them in buckets as they would leave the buildings and nobody knew which badge was whose and none of this was kept track of -- that you really cannot know. And I also believe now that the re-- the reconstruction, or any kind of -- of follow-up on this needs -- you need to look at

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the maintenance issues. I just read an inspection from the Piketon plant that they admitted that they had flanges that were cracked, and they had no way of knowing how much radiation had escaped from these cracked flanges due to the fact that they were sealed with masking tape. Masking tape. I couldn't get past that sentence in the report. completely boggled my mind. And this was not in 1956 or 1966. This was in 1996. And they said that a more usual way of repairing this would have been two bolts instead of one and with a sealing material as opposed to this masking tape.

And I feel like this is an analogy for what's going on here. You know, this -- this masking of the problem, masking of the issues. Let's hide it, let's hide our head in the sand and not try to think about it. That's -- that's one issue that I think needs to be addressed. The other is, with these exposures no one knows how each individual person will -- will respond. Each person is unique and each person's exposures may cause different levels of immune response, therefore creating

and we have a note from [Name Redacted] who believes that this dose reconstruction is useless, you cannot tell from a dose whether or not someone was injured any more than by knowing the dose of a medicine a patient had --you can decide whether or not the patient is cured. Dose reconstruction is just a way to confuse the issue and that -- she added that dose reconstruction is a waste of time since the lowest possible dose, namely one track of a -- one -- one nuclear event has the probability of causing cancer.

So you know, these are -- to me, if you're talking about common sense, you know, let's -- there were 10,000 -- according to your reporter, the report that -- the woman from the DOE said that 10,782 claims had deni-- had been denied due to exposures probably less than 50 percent. That to me is just not acceptable when there's no way to be certain of this and -- and you know these people are getting ill because of this cancer expo-- these toxic exposures.

So thank you for letting me express my opinion.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you very much,

Joanie. Are there any others on the line this

evening that wish to speak?

(No responses)

I need to check with Jason -- is Jason still here? We have a statement from Senator Schumer; did -- did you want to do that today or tomorrow.

MR. BROEHM: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible)

DR. ZIEMER: We'll do that tomorrow. Okay.

That completes my list. Are there any others that wish to speak that didn't get the opportunity -- sir, please approach the mike, give us your name.

(Pause)

MR. MCDANIEL: Dr. Ziemer, I'm Arthur McDaniel, and I spent 32 years at Hanford and I made a note to see everything I could see for past experiences and this sort of thing. And everything Charlie Shatell told you was the truth 'cause I used to follow him. But the thing of it is, I noticed from the time I started out there until now, or when I retired, that the radiation exposure, the instruments they have, were primitive compared to what they

have today. And in a sense of the word, it's a denial, because those people had the same -the -- they should have been -- had the same
deal that the -- that they have today. They
should have got not into that position to where
those people were exposed -- overexposed, which
a lot of them were.

And in the four years that we've been pursuing my father, which went to work there in '43 and he worked there 30 years and he died of cancer at 67. And the things that he used to tell my mother when he wouldn't come home for two or three days because he was all crapped up, that stuff was never really addressed the way it should have been.

And so we went through this whole system, paper after paper. There was four or five conference calls from back east with my brothers and sisters trying to explain what's going on down here and it just -- it never sunk home whatsoever. It just -- well, it was like talking to a barn door. You just didn't get anything out of it. They'd say well, you should do this or you should do that. Well, what we did is we finally went out in the

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Archives of Time at the -- at the library out there where they have all these deals from Hanford that you can look up that's happened over the years.

And we knew that on the H reactor that they dumped a bunch of slugs out of the rear face onto the rear elevator, which crapped up everything. And my dad was involved with that. And so when we turned that in, DOE said no, that didn't ever happen. That just didn't ever happen. Well, then it -- and we had the proof that it did out of the Archives of Time, and we submitted that and it was -- of no avail. It just like -- it was like talking to nothing. They did-- well, so what? So it happened, so what? Well, that's where people got into trouble out there under those circumstances. And that's the reason in the 32 years out there I tried to follow everything and to look at everything I could look at so when something come up I could explain it or I been there or done it.

Thanks, Dr. Ziemer.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. Are there any others that wish to address the assembly

1	tonight?
2	(No responses)
3	Dan, do we have you on for tomorrow, Dan
4	McKeel? Thank you.
5	UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off
6	microphone) (Unintelligible) meeting tomorrow?
7	DR. ZIEMER: Tomorrow we're at 7:30. It's an
8	evening sess
9	UNIDENTIFIED: (From the audience and off
10	microphone) (Unintelligible)
11	UNIDENTIFIED: Can we get a copy of the final
12	report?
13	UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.
14	DR. ZIEMER: Yes. Is someone on the oh, was
15	there another hand over here? Please approach
16	the mike, and was somebody on the phone asking
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18	UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, I asked if we could get a
19	copy of the report.
20	DR. ZIEMER: Which
21	UNIDENTIFIED: Or the testimony of today.
22	DR. ZIEMER: Everything is being recorded by
23	the court reporter. Once that's transcribed it
24	will be on the web site.
25	UNIDENTIFIED: Will that include the letter

1 that was read earlier by the --2 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. 3 UNIDENTIFIED: -- Congressman? 4 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, it will. 5 UNIDENTIFIED: Thank you. 6 DR. ZIEMER: Uh-huh. UNIDENTIFIED: 7 Thank you. 8 DR. ZIEMER: It'll be verbatim. 9 UNIDENTIFIED: The one thing I forgot to say a 10 while ago was --11 DR. ZIEMER: Who is this? Who's speaking? 12 MS. COLLEY: Vina Colley. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 13 14 MS. COLLEY: We're sending the foxes to watch 15 the henhouse, with the exception that it is not 16 the hens we're discussing but the health and 17 the lives of real working class people. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. Yes, ma'am, 19 give us your name, please. 20 MS. ADKINS: Yes, I'm Linda Adkins, and my 21 husband, pretty much from the time he graduated 22 from college, he worked at -- in the nuclear. 23 He worked at Grants, New Mexico where they --24 they were doing the yellow cake, he -- he 25 worked at Argonne National Laboratory and he

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worked at Hanford. And in 1992 he was working and they were doing radioactive isotopes and it was an experimental thing, or it -- in oth-- in other words, they were perfecting the encapsulation of these radioactive isotopes. And I think it was Westinghouse that was using Battelle's facility, and he was project engineer, and he didn't have a lot to -- you know, they worked kind of around the clock and he didn't have a lot of say-so as to procedure because it -- it was the -- there was one person there that didn't follow procedure and he didn't really have any jurisdiction over this person because he was a Battelle employee and he was with Westinghouse. I think that was in '92.

But anyway, during that time the -- he would come home and he would have his coveralls and - - and he went to work in a -- a white shirt and a tie, and he would come home with coveralls and he'd say well, that's because, you know, I had to be scrubbed, blah, blah, whatever. We got a letter from them that he was exposed and they said they did a chest -- and that he was exposed with americium-230. A few days later

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we got a letter and we -- we were so upset because, you know, we -- he was an engineer and he understood that -- what that -- the ramifications of that would be.

So we got a letter shortly after that and it said that they did another reading later that day and that the reading was different. Well, we were so elated, we didn't read between the lines. Didn't say that he wasn't exposed, said the readings were different. We were just, you know, elated that he -- but anyway, four years later he was diagnosed with terminal cancer of the upper part of the stomach, you know. it's just -- to me, this whole thing is a huge bureaucracy, lot of people -- the more people they can get to file a complaint, the -- they -- that's where their jobs are. That's where the money is. That's where they get to spend. And I don't think that their hearts are in any kind of compensation or anything else, and who wants to go through all that? They -- they sent me stacks of -- trying to get me to -right after he passed away. I got things from the University of Washington -- now the thing that concerns me, if I thought that it would

1 prevent another person from being exposed, then I would be involved. [Redacted] works out 2 3 there today, and I just think that they were 4 careless. You know, I think that they weren't that responsible and that honest, and I think 5 6 that people should be able to go out and get 7 their work history on anybody that they're 8 concerned with, they should be able to go out 9 there and get their work history and any 10 incident that happened when they were in that 11 locale. I think that people should be able to 12 -- to -- to have access to that -- to those records. I don't know that they are, I haven't 13 14 -- this is the first time I've -- I've -- you know, I've been to one of these, so anyway --15 16 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. 17 MS. ADKINS: That's it. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. 19 MS. ADKINS: And I appreciate your --20 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 21 MS. ADKINS: Thank you. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. We have -- we have 23 another public comment session scheduled 24 tomorrow. It's later in the day, for the 25 benefit of those who -- whose schedules are

such that this earlier hour is not convenient, but certainly you're all welcome to join us then.

The Board will be meeting all day also tomorrow. There are copies of the agenda back there if you wish to look at the Board's schedule and see if there are issues that might be of interest to you. We -- we will be discussing a lot of different topics which -- yeah, the main Hanford discussion will actually be on Thursday morning, but there are some other related things tomorrow, so -- welcome to come back. Our session tomorrow begins at 9:45.

Thank you very much for coming, and goodnight. (Whereupon, the meeting concluded at 7:10 p.m)

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the above and foregoing on the day of July 17, 2007; and it is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither kin nor counsel to any of the parties herein, nor have any interest in the cause named herein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the 20th day of Sept., 2007.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR

CERTIFIED MERIT COURT REPORTER

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-2102

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